

INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO 296--

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 5 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons
1928		Aden with	
		All	
8 Dec.	Maloja x	vessels	20,837
10 "	Razmak	will	10,602
12 "	Melwa *		10,953
14 "	Kalsas-I-Hind.		11,518
1929		now	
1 Jan.	Naldora *		16,082
12 "	Rajputana *	sail	16,598
19 "	Mantua *		10,946
26 "	Ranohi		16,050
2 Feb.	Narkunda x	direct	16,572
9 "	Ranpura		16,601
16 "	Morea *	from	10,953
23 "	Razmak		10,602
30 Mar.	Mooltan x	Bombay	20,847
6 Apr.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
20 "	Rajputana *	without	16,598
27 "	Maloja x		20,837
4 Apr.	Ranohi	tranship-	16,601
11 "	Ranpura	ment	16,601
18 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
25 "	Naldora		16,082
1 May	Viceroy of India	at	19,000
8 "	Mantua *		10,946
15 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
22 "	Narkunda x.		16,572
29 June	Macedonia		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

© To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st	2nd
Saloon	Saloon	Saloon
To London and back by sea	£108	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1928		
8th Dec.	Domala	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Domala *	8,427
11th Apr.	Domala *	8,441

* On and after the 1st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.
Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £55	£98

SHIPPING



THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
 2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
 3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
 4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
- For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors. Araujo Fernandes & Co., Merchant Tailors, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Colombo and
7th Dec.	Narkunda	Australia.
11th "	Alipore	Straits China and Japan.
19 "	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
18th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1st Feb.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Melwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1st Mar.	Naldora	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
15th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
29th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Ports
1928.		
5th Dec.	Barpeta	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
5th "	Khandalla	East and South Africa
7th "	Vasova	Bombay via Karachi
8th "	Chakla	Karachi via Port Blair, Dwaraka & Outh Mandvi
10th "	Vita	Karachi via Port Okha & Outh Mandvi
12th "	Ellora	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 600/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned. There will be savings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buzak. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakone Maru	10500	...	@12 Dec.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Nov.	12 "
Suwa Maru	10700	...	@26 "
*Fuku Maru	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomura Maru	3821	22 "	30 "
Fushimi Maru	10936	...	@9 Jan.
*Muran Maru	5374	1 Jan.	13 "
*Yasaki Maru	4372	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	@23 "
*Nagato Maru	5901	16 "	27 "

* Do not carry passengers.
* From Colombo.
* For MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Kitano Maru	7852	13 Dec.	30 Dec.
Kamo Maru	7855	27 "	13 Jan.
Katori Maru	10000	10 Jan.	27 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From	From
Siberia Maru	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	22000	...	17 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams: "YUSEN".

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserved Fund " 102,500,000

Branches:	Branches:	Branches:
Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyon	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Chungking	Marunouchi	Shanghai
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostok
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Authorized and Subscribed Capital Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 44,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES: Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chaudhary, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareilly, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS: In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS: The P. and O. Banking Corp. Ltd., The National Provincial Bank Ltd. Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of B. II. the Maharaja Gaskwar (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS: Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman) Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hari bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., L.L.B. Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. R. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 3 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Papers and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE General Manager.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocconut Brand "LOTUS HONEY" genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocconut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay. J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi. Tel. Address: "Lotus" Kandi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906).
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed " 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.
1926. 1927.
Premium Income .. Rs. 19,79,361 Rs. 22,80,000
New Business .. " 82,74,000 " 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund .. " 94,49,100 " 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute. Low rates of premium.
Prompt Settlement of Claims. High rates of Bonus.
Wide choice of Policies. Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.
Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the Bombay Branch: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.

TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS
Claims paid over Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000
COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1885).
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 69,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 26th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager.

A Sure Cure

FOR Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.
The Atank Nigrah Pills
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 15. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1928. UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life Rs. 22-12 E. Life Rs. 18

Strongest Reserve!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent. NO OTHER COMPANY IN INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 40 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be said for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for retail Canvas orders of our weaving factory. Apply for the terms and conditions to REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS CANNA NORE, North Malabar.

WANTED—Qualified Nurses for a Govt. Hospital on Rs. 125-5-150.—For particulars apply to SERVICE SECURITY AGENCY, Delhi.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—English nurse for boy aged three.—Apply (with photo if poss.) stating age and salary with references to Mrs. Selby c/o Captain Selby, 4/1 Punjab Regt, Jhansi, U.P.

WANTED—A governess teacher, Trainee preferred. Service certificate and qualifications must accompany the applications. Apply KHAN MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, Rais, Maler Kotla, 9 (7661) R.

WANTED—Experienced English nurse, Girl 5, boy 3, baby 4 months. Ayah kept if necessary. Apply with photograph and reference. State salary. Mrs. HARRISON, 16, Staff College, Quetta.

WANTED—An experienced Head Servant to supervise the menial staff of a large Club. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 40 a month. Apply to SECRETARY, Nerbudda Club Ltd., Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

WANTED—Experienced Cinema Operator with good knowledge of machine for Landikotal.—Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary to SYED A. & M. WAZIR ALI, Military Purveyors, Landikotal, N.W.F.P.

WANTED—A Midwife and Compounder (combined post) for the Female Dispensary at Loralai in Baluchistan on Rs. 70-2-90 per mensem with free quarters. Post pensionable. Harnai is the nearest Railway Station for Loralai, distance 55 miles, connected by motor service. Loralai is headquarters of District Officers.—Application with copies of testimonials should reach the RESIDENCY SURGEON AND CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER in Baluchistan Quetta, not later than 25th December, 1928.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Full-time representative to EDUCATE VOTERS and MUNICIPAL MEMBERS and MANAGE ENTIRELY a movement for the prevention of Slaughter of promising BUEFALES by getting Municipal DAIRIES near Bombay established and private efforts encouraged on the principles of Ghatkopar Sarvajani, Jivadaya Khata. A JOURNALIST AND LECTURER of wide experience and influence with the Bombay Public may please write fully stating least remuneration to NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI, Sukhadavalla Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and EXPERIENCED AGENTS on Pay and Commission to sell Shares of First Class Tea Garden in Assam. Dividend declared at 20 p. c. Apply for Particulars to THE NORTH INDIAN TEA AND FINANCE LTD., 2, Lalbazar Street Calcutta.

WANTED—A Competent Gujarati SUPERINTENDENT for a hostel of 200 students in Bombay. A graduate preferred. Boarding and lodging free. Apply stating qualifications, experience and salary required. Box No. 2212 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE SHED, suitable for Godowns, Metal Factory, Printing Press, Aerated Factory, Motor Garages, Mechanic Shops, or similar purposes in Girgaum locality. Write or apply to Mr. PARMANAND, China Bang, Girgaum Back Road, between 8 and 10 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS GIVEN to the TRADE and the PUBLIC that the partnership of MAZDA AND COMPANY, carrying on business of restaurant provision and general merchants, estate brokers, &c., at Russi Mansion Cumballa Hill, has been DISSOLVED as and from 1st October, 1928, whereupon I have retired as and from that day from the said partnership and will be no more responsible for its future debts, contracts, &c.

Dated at Bombay this 4th day of December, 1928.
HURAJI NUSSEERWANJI IRANI.
R1315

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of cut and split firewood to the Locomotive Department during the period 1st January 1929 to 31st December 1929, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, up to 1 p.m. MONDAY, 10th December, 1928.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.)

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate,
22nd November, 1928.
31433

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 6th December, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

73. From Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirji Behedin.—For requesting the Standing Committee to frame the Municipal Leave Rules and submit the same to the Corporation for confirmation at a very early date.

74. From Mr. S. K. Bole, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksey.—For urging upon Government the necessity of a further extension of the Rent Act for at least three years more.

75. From Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pal.—For expressing opinion that the Standing Committee should provide in the next Loan Works Budget an amount of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs for Municipal School Buildings.

76. From Mr. Meyer Nissim.—For inviting the Commissioner to submit proposals for naming the road from the corner of old Agar Bazar Road to the end of the Sea Shore as "Kashinath Dhum Road."

77. From Mr. S. K. Bole.—For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for naming the road from the corner of old Agar Bazar Road to the end of the Sea Shore as "Kashinath Dhum Road."

78. From Mr. K. F. Nariman.—For requesting the Commissioner to submit to the Corporation the original report with regard to the retrenchments in the Chief Accountant's Office made by Mr. Correa who was appointed as a Special Officer to assist Mr. M. Visvesvaraya.

79. From Dr. A. G. Merchant.—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the ways and means for improving the present system of imparting education in Primary Schools.

80. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai.—For obtaining certain particulars about the streets which must be considered to be public streets by reason of sewers having been laid beneath them prior to 1883.

81. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksey and other Councillors.—For resolving that the Corporation observe with alarm that the Improvement Trust Authorities are incurring heavy expenditure on establishments.

82-83. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.—(82) For requesting Government to take steps for preventing the rise in rents in Bombay on the expiration of the Rent Act and (83) For obtaining certain particulars about the area of building sites in Bombay owned either by the Municipality or the Improvement Trust.

84. From Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconded by Mr. B. G. Horniman.—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether certain posts of probationers in the Assessment Department were filled up after duly inviting applications by advertisement.

85. From Mr. K. F. Nariman.—For disapproving of the action of the Commissioner in appointing relatives of highly placed officers to posts in the Municipality in preference to persons already in the Department possessing equally good qualifications.

86-87. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.—(86) For expressing opinion that whenever candidates are to be selected as probationers for certain posts in the Assessment Department, graduates in Municipal service should be given preference and (87) For obtaining a report from the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee as to the advisability of placing recruitment in the Municipal service on a competitive basis.

88. From Mr. E. R. Hirji Behedin, seconded by Mr. K. F. Nariman.—For requesting the Retrenchment and Reforms Adviser to submit Progress Report of his work direct to the Corporation.

89. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.—For requesting the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee to place in the forefront of their programme the question of the dissolution of the Improvement Trust, etc.

90. From Dr. S. S. Bhatiwala.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the uneven and broken up condition of a portion of Lamington Road.

By order of the President.

R. P. DESAI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office.

Bombay, 4th December, 1928.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MULCHAND BHULABHAI and CHHABILDAS BHULABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift lease lien charge trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered, as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at First Parsiwada Street, formerly called Dhakji Dadaji Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Under Old No. 286, New No. 1968, Old Survey No. 2 New Survey No. 1746, Cadastral Survey No. 719 of Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1692 and Street No. 11 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the said Parsiwada first Street, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Hormusji Cooper and on or towards the South by the property of Shapurji Hormusji Todiwalla and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 14th day of November 1928.

FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS

Purchaser's Attorneys.

31463

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2010 of 1927.

ARDESHIR N. DOSSABHOY, Plaintiff.

versus

MAHOMED SADAQ MAHOMED HUSKIN NARMAWALLA, Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1928, the Defendant's half share or undivided moiety in the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fenzendari land or ground together with the message, tenements or dwelling house consisting of one and a half compartment standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of Shaikh Ali Janjirkar Street and Sarang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27 (twenty-seven) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2085, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 131 and Street Nos. 130-132, Sarang Street, and Cadastral Survey No. 554 of Mandvi Division, and which all premises are bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Mehmood Ahmed Basmal, on or towards the East by the Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the South by the said Shaikh Ali Janjirkar Street, and on or towards the West by the property of Abdul Latif bin Mahomed Habib Gufry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named at No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th October, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. VADIA,

Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA.

WANTED.

A QUARRY FOREMAN

For Mokpatin Quarries in Lower Burma. Pay Rs. 500-40-700. Rent free furnished house. To act as assistant to the Manager and in particular to take charge of the crushing plant and train loading. Age limit, between 26 and 40.

Preference will be given to an applicant possessing a Board of Trade deep sea certificate.

Apply by letter to the undersigned not later than the 15th December, sending copies (not originals) of certificates. The appointment is subject to three months' notice on either side. Any attempt on the part of an applicant to enlist support from Government officials or from persons of influence will entail the rejection of his application.

JOHN N. LIST,

Superintending Engineer,

Pegu Circle, Rangoon.

31459

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of large quantity of ships and workshop stores such as Turbine machine, cable and small chains, Anchors, Dynamo Coils and Armature, Electric Scrap Gear, Water Tanks, Steam Boiler, Crank Shafts, Iron Boiler and Brass Tubes, Lathes, Wire Ropes, Motor parts, Boilers, Bunkfittings, Boats, Boat-tanks, Iron Devils, Derrie Fittings, Iron Plates, and Beams, Scrap Iron, Heavy Tools, Empty Oil Casks, Drums, Packing Cases, Steel Barrels, Life Jackets, Old Linen, Rubber Winches, Ships, Chairs, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 5th and Thursday, the 6th December, 1928 at 2-30 p.m. at the P. and O. Dock, Mazagaon the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th December 1928, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of Old and Unserviceable materials and stores consisting of Empty Casks, and Steel Barrels; Drums, Paint kegs, Varnish tins, packing cases, crates, K. O. tins, Forges, Bellows, Hoop Iron Staves of Casks, Leather, Rubber and Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes; Beaters, Hammers, Augers, Locks; Steel Files, Empty Cement bags, Dynamos, Electric materials, Bolts and Nuts, Rivets, screws of sorts, Zinc, G. I. pipes, bands, Elbows, Tees, etc., Felt, oil cloth, Lubricator machines, W. C. Water tank, Tiles of sorts, knives planing, Circular Saws, Old Vices bench of sorts, Lamps, Wheels, Piano, Iron and steel round and flat bars, Angles, Channels, Tees and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HUZURIA STREET.

A very valuable Immoveable Property situate at Huzuria Street, admeasuring 86 square yards, will be sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th December 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, by Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Premeji Sawdani and Co. Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mortgagee Nazrally Abdulhussein, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage dated 8-3-1922 and Further Charge dated 23-7-1926 and Second Further Charge dated 21-10-1927.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
SPEND A NIGHT IN HONOLULU WITH

ERNEST KAAI'S HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS
Complete Change of Programmes.
BOOKING AT BOXES.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"SVENGALI"

from the world-famous novel "TILBY"

A drama full of thrills and mystery.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.

The Peak of all Paramount Productions

WINGS

A Magnificent War Drama of the Air with a Wonderful Love Romance interwoven.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

The Magnascope Sound Effects and Incidental Music on the Super B. T. H. Musical Amplifier.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Continues for ONE WEEK MORE
SHREE JAGDISH FILM CO.'S
Super Production:

Samsher-Pratignya

FEATURING

Miss KUMUDANI, Mr. VAIDYA, Mr. VIAS and other well-known stars

TO MISS MEANS TO REPEAT.

DAILY four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday The Magnascope Screen.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE AND ALABASTER GOODS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort.

By order of the Bank concerned:

A very fine collection of marble and alabaster goods such as lions, tigers, elephants, leopards, figures and busts, fruit stands, vases, ceiling and table lamps for electric light, shades, smoking sets, powder boxes, ash trays, clocks, coloured pedestals and many other attractive articles just arrived from Italy.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD)

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday, at 3-30 p. m.
The Biggest most exciting race you've
ever seen!

"THE KING OF THE TURF"

A wonderful race with the most sensational finish ever caught by the camera! You can't resist the lure of the track—the call of speed and sport—flying hoofs—the jockey who starved to win!

Also

2 reels Charlie Chaplin Comedy.

GRAND ATTRACTION

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
VICTORIA PATMA FILM CO.'S
New Production

Chandravali

OR

THE CROWN OF VIRTUE

Directed By

FATMA BEGUM

Featuring the Lovely Star

SULTANA SHAHJADI

Messrs. JANIBABU and YAKUB

"Virtue thy name is Woman"

The Film is based on the above

Saying. Beautiful and Worth seeing Story.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

Time as usual.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

New Charni Road.

Coming Kohinoor's new attraction

DESTINY DEFIED

STORY BY MR. M. G. DAVE.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1924 FREE
A friend, guide and ally. Contains many useful information. To be had Free of cost. A nice little book with 2 anna stamps.
The K.C. WORKS
at Box No. 1148
P. B. CALCUTTA

Novel German Treatment
"Greatest Discovery in Medical Science"
Incurable cured. Our Treatment by Post is a grand Success. Literature Free. Thousands cured of Hysteria, Insanity, Diabetes, Paralysis, Piles, Asthma, Eczema, Leucorrhoea, Venereal Diseases, etc.
Dr. S. CROWDER, B.A., M.D., Biochemist,
77, Dhurmatalla Street, Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN HOTEL
38, Chittaranjan Avenue, South Calcutta
(South-west Corner of Medical College.)
LARGEST IN CAPACITY
CHEAPEST IN CHARGES
Largest Aristocratic Hotel for Indian Ladies & Gentlemen.
CHARGES—Rs. 8-0-0, 6-0-0, 4-0-0, 2-0-0 per diem. Tel.—"Cosmopolite." Phone—3671.

GLASS SHEETS
IN ALL SIZES & THICKNESS
for
Window panes, pictures, Photographs, Motor Car Mirrors, etc., are manufactured by most up-to-date methods by the U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., BAHJOI, DIST. MORADABAD, the foremost Indian glass factory which has also been manufacturing glass Chimneys, globes, etc., for last twelve years. Quality standard prices moderate orders solicited.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

January	20.10—21
March	20.16—18
May	20.10—17
July	19.86—19
October	19.31—21
Middling Spot	20.40—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

January	19.50—21
March	19.60—20
Middling Spot	19.35—22

NEW YORK.

January	20.24
March	20.27
May	20.21
New Yrk Noon Call—	20.21
March	20.26
May	20.20
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
January	19.63
March	19.74
May	19.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
Exports to Great Britain	32,000
the Continent	79,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

December	10.41—10
January	10.46—10.42—10
February	10.43—09
March	10.48—10.45—08
April	10.45—08
May	10.49—10.47—08
June	10.43—08
July	10.45—10.43—07
August	10.35—06
September	10.26—06
October	10.19—10.17—05
November	10.12—05
December	10.11—06
Middling Spot	10.73—09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

December	6,000
January	100
May	10.51—01

INDIAN COTTON.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.40—05
Scinde, Fine	7.65—05
Scinde, Superfine	7.90—05
Bengal, Good	7.15—05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.40—05
Bengal, Fine	7.65—05
Oomra, Good	7.75—05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.05—05
Oomra, Fine	8.35—05
Broach, Fully Good	8.85—05
Broach, Fine	9.10—05
Broach, Superfine	9.35—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

December	18.49—11
January	18.49—11
February	18.59—11
March	18.75—09
April	18.77—09
May	18.82—07
June	18.82—07
July	18.92—07
August	18.92—07
September	18.92—07
October	18.91—13
November	18.83—16
December	18.83—16
Sakellaris, F.G.F., Spot	19.10—15

PRIVATE CABLES ON COTTON

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 3rd inst. :—
"Long liquidation in narrow market."
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 3rd inst. :—
"Long liquidation."
N. B. January Highest 20.32 10-12 a.m. lowest 20.10 (2.09 p.m.)
Range 22 Points.
Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their friends Messrs. J. Kalu and Co., Dallas, Texas :—
"Pre-Bureau liquidation. We expect Government to reduce estimate."
Private estimate :—E. A. Pierce & Co. Total crop 14,210,000 bales.
New York cables bullish at the decline.

From Liverpool :—"Market largely professional. Little outside interest. Decline owing to week-end statistics being bearish. Our opinion is that the depression is only temporary."
Reuter :—"Market is nervous and irregular awaiting the next Government report. Prices decline on liquidation and New Orleans selling."
Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from our Liverpool friends, dated 3rd Dec. 1923.
Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. "Natural reaction after too rapid advance."
"Situation looks sound."
"New York cables :—Bullish at the decline."
Messrs. Hornby Hemdyrk & Co. "Giles estimated crop 14,214,000 bales."

STOCKS AND SHARES
Narrow Market—Small business
LOWER PRICES INDUCE BULL SUPPORT

Bombay, Dec. 4.
Cotton Shares opened quiet but steady at unchanged prices. In the beginning there was very little business and prices declined about Rs. 2/8 on scattered selling. Later on prices rallied on reports of end of labour troubles at Currimbhoy group Mills. There was a sharp rise of Rs. 10/- in Simplex on rumours of a change in the present Board of Directors for better.
Tata Iron shares opened quiet and after declining little prices improved on steady bull support influenced by reports of ending of the look out at German Iron Works. The rise was maintained and

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Dyeing	865, 64, 67, 70
Century 406, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Colaba 136-14	
Crescent 135	
Fazul 785, 83, 86, 90	
Indore 376.77	
Madhewji 50	
Nagpur 497, 509	
New Great 225, 28.30	
Pearl 498, 502, 503	
Simplex 73, 77, 81, 78, 81	
Swadeshi 460	
Burma 896, 37, 43	
Hydro 1163, 60, 58, 62	
Tram 148	
Deff. 276, 75-10, 80, 81	
Ord. 75-4, 74-14, 75-4, 8, 76	
Bundi 21-4	
Indian 362, 61, 63-2, 65, 63	
Kathi Ord. 280	
Alcock 337, 36	

the closing tone was steady. Hildros were depressed to Rs. 1158/- but recovered. Tata Hydros are considered by several who claim to be in the know as best investment. It is true that this concern has bright outlook yet the rapid rise engineered by bulls operators as far as Rs. 1200/- had created accumulation of long interest and we are glad to note that the situation and we are glad to note that the remarks which appeared under "Daily Street Gossip" have come true. Burmahs and Cement shares ruled steady

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 4	
(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR)	
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 362-8	
Apollo (50) nil, 6	
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160	
Bombay Dyeing (20) 2, 870	
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225	
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13	
500	
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8	
482/8	
Century (100) (yd. 6) 410	
Crescent (100) Rs. 135	
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 136-8	
Dawn (250) 35, 550	
David (500) 260	
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up)	
Rs. 9-9-8	
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93-12	
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9-8	
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13-12) 790	
Finlay (100) O. 116/4	
Franki Petit (1,000) 325	
Globe (100) 19	
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 118/12	
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 377-8	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11	
238-12	
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2	
Kasturchand (50) 16	
Kohinoor (100) (13 1/2) 213-18	
Laxmi Cotton (20) 750 yd. 1390	
Madhewji Dharamsey (100) nil 50	
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500	
Minerva (90) 85	
Mysoore (50) 28 p.c. 168/12	
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75	
Morariji Goenka (1000) 60, 1365	
New Great Mills (100) O. 230	
Pabany Mills (250) (100) 7-1/2 220	
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 82-8	
Pearl Mills (250) 503-12	
Phoenix (100) (rr. 25) 360	
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 53	
Simplex (250) 81-4	
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6150	
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15	
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 x 40	
Swar Mills (100) O. 116-4	
Tata Mills (500) 55	
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2425	
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 336-4	
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 40 nom.	
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24	
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10	
843-42	
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up)	
300	
Bombay Steak Co. (250) x 260	
Bombay Uganda (100-50 P.) 30	
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4	
4-14-6	
Century Flour Mills (100) 110	
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.)	
48 p.c. 2060	
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110	
Joint Engineering (50) 30 p.d. 130	

Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 12-4	
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2	
McKenzie (100) 25, 280	
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30	
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 x 24-12	
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7/12	
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance x 100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2145	
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682/8	
Seindia Steam (15) Rs. 12-11	
Tata Iron Deft. (30) 281-4	
Tata Iron Deft. O. (85) x 76	
Tata Iron O. Rs. 76	
Tata Iron O. Rs. 76	
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 55-8	
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59	
Tata Oil (100) 32	

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 14, 21-4	
Central India Mining (10) 11-4	
Gwalior Cement (100) 122-8	
Indian Cement O. (250) 363-12	
Kathi Cement D. O. (100) 260	
Punjab Cement (10) 14-14	
United Cement (100) 104	
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170	
Shivrajpur (10) 2, 27	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136	
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 925	
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101	
Dhond Bayamati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100	
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90	
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97	
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91	
Mandira Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77	
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99	
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90	
Sara Sirajgaon (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97	
Sialkot Narawal (100) 5 p.c. 102	
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140	
Tapli Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 705	
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175	
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100	
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS	
Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130	
Amthra Valley O. (100) 4 p.c. 607-8	
Andhra Valley P. (1000) 7 p.c. 695	
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8	
x 148-12	
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69	
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 139	
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130	
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 397, 1148/12	
x 1102-8	
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140	
Tata Rydro Elec. O. (30) 1171/4	
Tata Power O. (1,000) 505	
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070	
Sarat Electric O. (100) 5 p.c. 135	
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104	
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225	
Mannad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20	
240 x 2	
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900	
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605	
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 628	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 3.	
Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. 522	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £139-1/2	
P. & O. Banking Corporation £91-1/2	
National Bank £52-1/2	
Eastern Bank £71-1/8	
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £89-3/4	
Conversion Loan £78-5/8	
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. £103-1/4	
Rupce Loan 3-1/2 p.c. £54	
£60 7/8	
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling	
Loan £71	
Conso's £56-3/8	
War Loan 5 p.c. £101-3/4	
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94-3/4	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 3.	
Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-3/4 p.c.	
7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/16 p.c.	
Bills 6 months 4-7/16 p.c.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.	
Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.	

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 3.	
Silver.—Market is quietly steady.	
Spot 26-5/16	
Forward 26-5/8	
NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.	
New York, Dec. 3.	
Demand Bills 481.68	
Bills 6 months 4-7/16 p.c.	

GANN'S COTTON FORECAST FOR 1929.

Copies of Mr. Gann's Wonderful Cotton Forecast for 1929 will be ready very shortly. As the number of copies available is very limited intending subscribers are requested to book their orders without delay. Descriptive leaflet free from Mr. Gann's Sole representatives.

BOMBAY NEWS AGENCY,

Hasa nally Efendi Road,

KARACHI

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 4.	
London Ready 26/9	
London Forward 26/10	
America cent 58/-	
Op. Cl.	
Shina 2/7/81-2/7/8	
Ready 59/10	
Op. H. L. 6 p.m.	
Kartik 59/10 59/12 59/9 59/10	
Mangor 59/14 69 59/13 59/14	
Tejmandi -/9/-	
Poush 60/- 60/2 59/15 60/-	
Tejmandi -/15/-	

GOLD.

Ready 21/5/3	
Mangor 21/5/-	
Poush 21/5/3	
N. Motilal 21/5/6	

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 4.	
B. C. RATE :—	
T. T. 1/6	
D. D. 1/6 1/32	

LONDON:—	
Banks Selling T T	1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D	1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T	1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T	1/6 1/16 Jan.
Banks Buying T T	1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D	1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos.	1/6 11-32 Dec
NEW YORK:—	
B C T T	275.
Banks Selling T T	274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T	273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos	265 1/2.
PARIS:—	
Banks Selling D D	930.
Banks Buying D D	940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos.	965.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

Market correcting overbought situation

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS ANTICIPATED

Bombay, Dec. 4. The Cotton market is under the "Blight of the Bureau" report which is scheduled to be broadcasted in the United States of America at 11 a.m. Eastern time. As usual the atmosphere around cotton is full of uncertainty and various private estimates are influencing the course of the market. Miss Gils whose services are monopolised by Messrs. E. A. Pierce & Co., estimate the total crop at 14,210,000 Bales against last estimate of 14,355,000 Bales a month ago. The statistical situation is said to be strong as the total production of American Cotton crop is likely to be inadequate and the possible carry-over at the end of the present season is estimated to be a million bales smaller. This view is based on the present activity of the textile industry. In America there is no doubt that the improvement is impressive as large stores are doing excellent sales of print cloths. The fashion of wearing beautifully coloured and printed fabric is finding great inroads and it looks as if a big business will continue for some months. Other descriptions are in fair demand and the margin of profit is not very attractive. Spinners being well aware of the potential demand have also covered freely and it will not be out of place to assume that they are well covered for some months. Europe is trying to follow the improvement with a fairly good enquiry but there is nothing like a boom.

As a result of considerable activity in manufactured goods, world's spinners taking now amount to 5,615,000 Bales and the visible supply of American cotton stands at 5 1/2 million bales. Recently extensive speculative purchases are done by Wall-Street operators. Cotton prices were considered cheap in preference to stocks and there exists a fairly large long interest, a portion of which is in the act of liquidation. Thus the technical situation is gaining strength and materially higher prices are confidently predicted. It is true that if prices are carried to undue high levels, Southern farmers will be induced to enlarge cotton acreage, possible a record one. This with a favourable season during the early part of the season will cause a reversal of sentiment. Cotton prices are not usually ruled by mere facts and one can easily understand that much of the recent rise was the realisation of eventual strong fundamentals.

Under such a state of affairs, there will always be a scarcity of sellers. Existing supply and trade outlook point rather clearly to stable and advancing prices. Further improvement in trade could easily supply a buying incentive of overpowering force and sold-out bulls will be induced to replace on advancing markets. To set up general market conditions, purchases on further decline from the present level before the Bureau seems a favourable game.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices.
Müller's Timber and Trading Co.	Ord. 9.15-3
1 1/2 per cent Loan 1950/55	92.17-6
Nunddyong Gold Co. Ord.	0.17-3
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0.16-3
Attock Oil	1.7-6
Associated Portland Cement	1.6-0
Underground Electric Railways	1.6-3
Burma Corporation	0.14-9
Snia Viscosa	1.10-3
Beira Railways	1.4-6
Calico Printers	1.6-9
Marconi International Marine	3-4-3
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	
Copra	5-11-10 1/2
James Finlay Ord.	5-3-0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	2-0-0
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4-3-1 1/2
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0.10-6
International Railways of C	
America Ord.	0.11-1 1/2
Malayalam Plantations	1-10-0
British Burma Pets	0.7-4 1/2
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3-16-3
Vickers Ord.	0.11-7 1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0.11-0
African Asbestos Trust	1-1-3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Wheat	2,820 cwt.
Linseed	3,127 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	408 "
Gingellyseeds	4,601 "
Poppyseed	6 "
Groundnuts	9,540 "
Castorseed	255 "
Rice	2,837 "
Cottonseed	2,682 "
Mowrasseed	9 "
Gram	3,959 "
Jowar	417 "
Maize	45 "
Bajra	603 "
Coal	893 Tons

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

J. P. Bales 1928-29 1927-28

Receipts to date 3-12-28	573,900	540,000
Yesterdays	49,000	43,000
Exports to date	377,000	383,000
Stock at Ports 30-11-28	231,000	252,000
Interior Towns do	121,000	132,000
Liverpool 30-11-28	71,000	88,000
Visible Supply 30-11-28	550,000	611,000
Quantity in Sight do	88,000	83,000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

December	245.90	-0.40
March	235.50	-1.80
June	235.60	-1.40

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

The Forward market ruled quiet but steady with a small business. Demand for ready continue poor and both mills and exporters are doing nothing. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:-

Broach A. M.	362/4
Oomra D. J.	329/8
Oomra March	329
Bengal D. J.	282/8
Bengal March	290/8

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality)	18-3/8
Spot	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

	Ready New	Ready Old
Bengal Superfine	305	
Bengal Fine	300	
Bengal F.G.	290	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	300	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	280	
Wardha-Hingri Fine	330	305
Nagpur Fine	330	305
Yeotmal Fine	325	300
Arvi Fine	325	300
Amraoti Fine	310	280
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	300	275
Mulkapur Fine	295	270
Khandesh Fine		250/80
Muthia Fine		
Muthia F.G.		
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		270/80
Purna F.G.G.S.		260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		260/65
Indore/Ujjain Fine		260
Burwah Sanavad Fine		265
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F. G.		
Westerns M.G.		320
Cambodia		380
Miraj/Sangli		370/75
Cajpa Good		350/80
Jinja		550

INDIA COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Since 1st September.

	This year	Last year
In full-pressed 2 Days		
bales.		
Khandesh	1706	18994
Central India	567	13604
Barisi and Nagari	661	14216
Hyderabad-Gaonari	329	4127
Beira	4484	10896
Central Provinces	1809	46728
Total Omras	9843	205765
Dholera	10	3369
N.W. Provinces	400	38689
Rajputana	76	2927
Sind-Punjab	612	4958
Broach	255	2963
Coompta & Dharwar	186	4871
Westerns-Northern		3397
Cocoanada		1
Timberly and Cam-		
bodia		2189
Persian		124
American		1035
Egyptian and		
African		12394
Comila, Burma &		
other sorts		4
Total	11382	284482

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Yesterday

In full-pressed 1st Sept. to 29th Nov.	
Bales.	
Europe	3440
Japan & China	14100
Coast Ports	4799
Un-country by Rail	31319
Afloat in harbour for	
Europe, China and	
Japan	20442
Total	14540

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Castorseed May delivery Opening Rs.	48/7 1/2
Lowest Rs.	48/5 1/2
Closing Rs.	48/6
Cottonseed January Delivery Opening Rs.	47/7 1/2
Lowest Rs.	47/5 1/2
Closing Rs.	47/6
Groundnut Seeds February Delivery Opening Rs.	53/13
Highest Rs.	53/13 1/2
Lowest Rs.	53/12 1/2
Closing Rs.	53/13

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country. As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited, advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Customs House Road,

BOMBAY.

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £163,744,585 on the 7th instmt (as compared with £163,458,840 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £2,859,210 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

There were no supplies of gold available in the market this week.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net efflux of £2,446,000 during the week under review:-

	Received	Withdrawn
November 8th	nil	£ 17,000
November 9th	nil	£ 445,000
November 10th	nil	nil
November 12th	£150,000	£ 5,000
November 14th	nil	£2,074,000
November 14th	nil	£ 55,000

The receipt on the 12th instmt was in sovereigns from South Africa. Of the withdrawals practically the whole of the £445,000 on the 9th instmt (an about £1,800,000) of the £2,074,000 on the 13th instmt was for the United States.

The £10,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follows:—Gibraltar £5,000 and Spain £5,000.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of October last are detailed below:-

	Imports	Exports
Russia (U. S. S. R.)	10,500	
Germany	560	5,787,257
Netherlands		138,402
France	5,632	57,546
Belgium		401,485
Austria		103,029
Spain & Canaries		1,950
West Africa	48,720	
United States of America		1,440,223
Central America and West Indies	1,309	
Various Countries in South America	8,801	20,000
Rhodesia	80,829	
Transvaal	3,011,816	
British India		173,673
Straits Settlements		40,515
Irish Free State	76,000	
Other countries	7,689	48,414
Total	£3,251,703	£9,369,543

The Transvaal gold output for October 1928 amounted to 897,720 fine ounces, the highest monthly production yet reached. The previous monthly record was attained

in August last when 891,863 fine ounces were produced. The output for September 1928 was 857,731 fine ounces, and for October 1927 856,743 fine ounces.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 5th instmt to mid-day on the 12th instmt:-

	Imports
Spain	£2,000,000
Irish Free State	100,000
British West Africa	24,508
British South Africa	792,681
Other countries	4,084
Total	£2,821,241

	Exports
Germany	£140,457
Netherlands	41,020
France	16,975
Switzerland	58,902
Austria	21,190
U. S. A.	822,700
Other countries	7,884
Total	£1,178,130

SILVER.

The silver market has presented no new feature and movements in the prices have been but slight, a steady tone, however, has been maintained during the past week. Without exerting any pressure China buyers have kept in touch with the market, but some sales have also been made on China account to cover contracts falling due. The Indian Bazaars have not been active but a few buying orders have been executed on their behalf. Sales by the Continent have continued, and America, whilst contributing to available supplies, has on occasion made purchases here.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 5th instmt to mid-day on the 12th instmt:-

	Imports
France	£95,711
Germany	24,595
U. S. A.	40,975
Other countries	1,395
Total	£162,676
Exports	
China and Hong Kong	£295,470
Bengal	15,100
Other countries	11,054
Total	£321,624

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 3.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cw.—
Delivery sellers Jan./Apr. 28/6
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cw.—
Delivery paid May/Aug. 28/6

COTTON TRADE OF FRANCE

Tytilles.—Textile markets, on the whole, have shown little change in comparison with the preceding month. The trend of prices has been somewhat irregular and, generally speaking, purchasers have held aloof from the market in the hope of lower rates in the near future.

Cotton.—Havre.—Business has been quiet, but prices have shown a slightly rising tendency, owing to the fact that the new American crop, previously estimated at 13,500,000 bales is not expected to reach 14,000,000 bales, and on October 20th, 8rs. 634 was quoted per 50 kgs., compared with 8rs. 576 on September 20th. Some good spot transactions have taken place at satisfactory prices, fine qualities is particular being in demand. On October 18th, stocks at Havre amounted to 225,231 bales against 289,350 bales at the corresponding date of 1927.—(B. B. Monthly.)

WHEAT-LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers December 12/9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 43/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Shipment, India paid January 44/9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/3.
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/1 1/2.
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/3.
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/1 1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/4 1/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/5.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot.—
Sellers 0s. 8 1/2d.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN EXTREME SOUTH

DISTURBANCE APPROACHES FRONTIER

POONA, Dec. 4.

Rainfall has decreased along and near the Western Himalayas, but scattered falls have continued in the Punjab, Kashmir and West United Provinces. Widespread rain has again fallen in the extreme south, and light showers have extended in Deccan. The temperature continues low in Northwest India and is high over the region extending from East United Provinces and Central Provinces to Bengal.

A fresh western disturbance is approaching the frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are,—Sambalpur quarter of an inch; Chakrata one; Mussoorie a half; Mainpuri, and Chansi a quarter; Dalhousie three quarters; Dharampur one and a half; Sonamarg a half; Rawalpindi, Simla and Multan a quarter; Kodaikanal and Cochin two; Negapatam one and a half; Cuddalore three quarters; Belgaum, Coimbatore and Coonoor a half; and Hyderabad Deccan, Pamban, Madras and Trichinopoly a quarter.

Forecast.—Decrease along the Western Himalayas and in extreme south.—A. P.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec./Jan. 48/15/0.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers 47/15/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment nominal Dec./Jan. 419/5/0.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment nominal Dec./Jan. 419/5/0.
Linseed, La Plata, C.L.F., ton.—
Shipment/Hull sellers Dec./Jan. 415/11/3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec./Jan. 419/5/0.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 5th December, 1928, at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th instant.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F.M.S., Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands, Penang, Selangor and Singapore) via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th December, 1928.

ASTAGAR RESIDENTS MEETING.

A public meeting of the residents of Astagar (Kolaba District) Taluka Ali-bag, will be held under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Joshi, at Hirabag, near C. P. Tank 6.30 (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. to consider the petition and to arrange about the deputation to interview the Collector of District Kolaba and any other subject that may be brought before the meeting. Petition to send to the Collector will be obtained from Dr. P. V. Dhebar, Secretary, Astagar Sabha.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan "Macbeth" arrived at Suez homewards on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The Clan "Macvicar" arrived at Suez homewards on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Clan line steamer "Clan Macfadyen" arrived in London on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of 22nd ultimo arrived at Aden at 3.30 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Friday, the 7th instant.

DR. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. K. K. Dadachanji on "Indian Military Organisation and Administration" at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road today (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

FAIR AT MASTAN TANK.

The annual Urs fair of the Holy Saint Mustanshah Kaderi will take place at Mastan Tank New Nagpada today (Wednesday).

The Sandal procession will start from Ali Omar Street at 9 p.m. (S.T.) The Mahomedans are cordially invited to take part in the Sandal procession as well as Moulod Ceremonies at the Durgah.

"POPEY DAY" FUND.

The following donations have been promised or received for the fund that is being raised in Bombay for the ex-Services Association (Bombay Branch) and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 8,732-8-6; "An East Indian Sympathiser" Rs. 25; "A Reader of the Illustrated Weekly" Rs. 5; Madan Theatres Limited Rs. 151; Total Rs. 9,213-8-6.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

A meeting of B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union will be held at Andheri near the Station at 7 p.m. today (Wednesday) where all the grievances and the case of the Gangmen will be specially considered and the demands put before the Agent will be further pressed. Further consideration will be made as regards the future steps that should be adopted in order to redress the men's grievances. All Station Masters, Porters, Gangmen are requested to be present.

A POPULAR BUSINESSMAN IN BOMBAY

APPRECIATION BY GOAN CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

The Lazarus Opera Company gave a special concert on Monday night in honour of Mr. A. R. Dias, the proprietor of Messrs. A. R. Dias and Brothers, the largest Portuguese business house in India. The members of the Sociedade Alfaiid Bavanchi (the trade-union of the Goan tailors of Bombay) of which Mr. A. R. Dias is the popular President, joined hands together to make the function a success. The occasion synchronised with the feast of St. Francis Xavier, the National Saint of Goa.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

The Princess Theatre where the concert was enacted was crowded on this occasion and prominent among those present were the Vice-Consul-General for Portugal, the Consul for Cuba, the Chanceller of the Portuguese Consulate, the President and the Secretary of the Goan Union. Besides several Catholic priests also attended the function.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Lazarus, the Managing Director of the Opera Company, read out the address eulogising the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Dias to the several Catholic institutions of the city. Mr. Dias had been a tower of strength to the Goan tailors, whose association he had put on a firm footing. Mr. Dias suitably replied to the address, which was printed in gold and presented in a silver casket.

RATIONALISATION SCHEME

SIR VICTOR'S THREAT TO LABOUR

Resuming its sitting on Tuesday, the Mill Strike Inquiry Committee examined two witnesses on the rationalisation scheme. Sir Victor Sassoon asked the Committee to note the difference between his views and those of labour representatives. Mr. Bakhale complained that owners were ever after reducing the wages of poor labourers.

Sir Victor Sassoon pointed out that he could buy machinery with the help of which four men would do the work of 13 men. Again a labourer working on improved machinery would earn more than what he was earning on the old machinery. The witness did not mind the unemployment which would come as a consequence of the introduction of labour-saving devices into the mill industry. They could never reduce their cost of production, he said, without decreasing the number of workers. If, however, labour was reasonable, the employer would rather have his cost of production a little higher with 15 men than spend a huge capital on buying new machinery to get the same amount of work done by four men. The witness suggested that if the labour was unreasonable, employers would be encouraged to buy new machinery or transfer the Bombay mills to up-country.

In reply to a question by Mr. Kamat, whether he would be satisfied with the same scale of pay, Sir Victor pointed out that from his own experience of two mills up-country, the men there were asking them to open more in the rural districts and saying that they would be prepared to take much lower wages than those paid in Bombay. Therefore Bombay labour must be prepared to be more efficient and do more work for the same pay, or else it would mean that the millowners would be encouraged to put in automatic machinery or to transfer their machinery out of Bombay.

The Chairman said if the adoption of those methods meant so many more strikes they would have to consider the point.

Sir Victor replied that he could not conceive of any possibility of any committee or association preventing individual members putting in labour saving machinery if they wished to do. Otherwise it would mean that the industry would not be allowed to improve as the industries in other parts of the world.

POONA MUSLIMS AND MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

Under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Sattarkhan Amir Khan a meeting of Muslim citizens of Poona gave expression of their feelings and considered the situation created by the treatment meted out to Maulana Shaikat Ali at the public meeting at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the 22nd ultimo. The action of the section was condemned and a resolution to that effect was passed.

K-GAU D BRAHMIN VIDYA VRIDHI SAMAJ

ITS PRESENT-DAY PROGRESS

PROF. NAIK'S GREAT WORK

The 34th annual report for the year 1927 of the Kudaldeshastha Gaud-Brahmin Vidya Vridhi Samaj, which has been recently published, leaves on the minds of its perusers a favourable impression about the amount of social service which the Samaj has rendered. The Samaj was started in 1894 with a laudable object of promoting education amongst the poor and deserving students, boys and girls, of the community by grants of scholarships to them. To-day the permanent fund of the institution amounts to Rs. 1,66,470, a considerable portion of which is safely invested in stocks and securities. The interest accruing from this fund with the amount of annual subscriptions, amounting in all to over Rs. 8,000, is spent every year in carrying out the objects of the institution. The institution also helps deserving students of the community to go to foreign countries for higher and technical education. During its life of 34 years, the institution has spent a little over Rs. 67,000 in giving scholarships to more than 300 students.



PROF. P. B. NAIK, M.A.,

Hon. Secretary, Kudaldeshastha Gaud-Brahmin Vidya Vridhi Samaj.

Those knowing the praiseworthy activities of this institution, need not be told that much of the credit of its progress goes to Prof. Pandurang Bhikaji Naik, M.A., retired Professor of the Baroda College and the Honorary Secretary of the K. G. V. V. Samaj. For over 28 years without a break, Prof. Naik has looked after the welfare of this institution, as if it were his child. Not in any sense a rich man himself, he has ceaselessly toiled for this institution and has made manifold sacrifices in its interests. The Samaj was still in its infancy when in the year 1900, Prof. Naik was called upon to look after its management. What amount of work Prof. Naik has done during the last 28 years he has been the Honorary Secretary of the institution, can be seen by comparing the present-day progress of the Samaj with its condition in 1900. The permanent fund of the Samaj was only Rs. 6,000 in 1900, but to-day it has increased twenty-seven times over and the number of life-members paying a hundred rupees or more each, has increased from 17 to 254. The annual income has increased from Rs. 340 to Rs. 8,000. The zeal and sincerity of Prof. Naik are, to say the least, worthy of a social reformer as he is. By his ceaseless efforts and continuous sacrifice, he has brought the Samaj to a position of which any community can be justly proud. We wish the Samaj every success in its social and educational activities.

KENYA INDIANS' PROTEST

RESENTMENT AT CONDUCT OF LAHORE POLICE

NAIROBI, Nov. 22.

The Hon. General Secretary of the Kenya Central Indian Association writes that at a mass meeting of Indians at Nairobi the following resolutions were passed:

"This mass meeting of the Indian citizens of Nairobi abhors the cowardly action of the Lahore Police who wantonly assaulted Lala Lajpat Rai in Lahore, on October 30 last, which eventually resulted in his demise; that 'this mass meeting places on record its deep gratitude to the late Lala Lajpat Rai for the sterling patriotic services which he rendered to the Motherland which entailed on his part untold and tremendous suffering and sacrifices; and that 'in view of the persistently unenlightened and brutal methods used by the officials of Government of India in their administration of our Fatherland and of their sordid and barbaric opposition to the growth and realisation of Indian Nationalism, this meeting recommends that India should now begin to work for securing independence at the earliest possible opportunity and by all legitimate methods."

DISCONTENT AMONGST WADI BUNDER STAFF

MR. S. C. JOSHI'S REJOIN- DER TO AGENT

AUTHORITIES ACCUSED OF CALLOUS TREATMENT

Mr. S. C. Joshi President of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union, writes:—

I was rather surprised to find this morning a Press Note issued by the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway and distributed amongst the staff. As a responsible officer of the Union I am obliged to state the following facts, without any comment at all.

The Press Note states that nothing whatever was stated at the meeting that the Agent had with Mr. Joshi and Mr. P. S. Bakhale on Saturday, the 1st December about the 8 hours day; but that Mr. S. C. Joshi pressed for the laying down of the definite working hours only. At the time of the same meeting, Mr. Bakhale drew the attention of the Agent to the reply that the Government of India had given to an interpellation in the Legislative Assembly which clearly stated that the average working hours at Wadi Bunder were 51 hours a week.

NOT A NEW MATTER.

The interview on the December 1 was held to discuss the situation mentioned in the resolution adopted on Friday's meeting. Resolution No. 1 called upon the staff working at the Receipt Section at Wadi Bunder to cease working after eight hours' careful, diligent and loyal work. It can not be, therefore, said that nothing whatever was said about 8 hours a day. It is not that the Union put forth demand for 8 hours a day for the first time only at the meeting held on Sunday. The Union has, in some of the representations, submitted by it, requested the authorities to restrict the hours of working at Wadi Bunder, at least to the limit mentioned in the reply given by Mr. Sims in the Assembly.

The Press note of the Agent does not deny the fact that the staff in the Receipt Section at Wadi Bunder is required to attend duties at 11 a.m. It is not also denied that the said staff has been working lately even up to midnight. The Press Note further states that the staff is not working for 69 hours in a week during the busy season. This result is, however, arrived at by the Administration by the exclusion of the one hour allowed for mid-day meals and 20 minutes allowed for tea. The recess allowed for fillin is not excluded from the working hours in and other Government offices and at the interview that the Agent had on December 1, Mr. S. C. Joshi clearly pointed out that it was not so excluded in the Postal and other departments.

ONLY JUGGLING WITH WORDS.

To meet the statements contained in the resolutions adopted by the Union at its meeting held on Friday and confirmed on Sunday to the effect that the staff at Wadi Bunder had to work without food and rest up to midnight, the Administration has pointed out that one hour is allowed for mid-day meals and twenty minutes for tea. The fact is that the work of Wadi Bunder begins at 7 a.m. or there about for which some of the staff has got to attend to the duty. It is primarily for that staff that the lunch time of an hour is given. Now the staff at the Receipt Section or for the matter of that those members who have to attend their duty at 11 a.m. in any other section, naturally come to office with their meals. It means that the lunch time is not availed of for that purpose by such members as have then to remain in the office till late hour at night. The meaning of the resolution about the wording of the meals cannot naturally be anything else but the night meals, which the staff has to forgo on account of the unearthly hours of duty.

The Agent in the end states that an adjustment can be made if the staff offers co-operation. The Union has all along been requesting the Administration to settle all the question by mutual understanding and good-will. The insufficiency of the staff and the consequent long hours of work have been the subjects of several representations submitted by the Union from year to year. On November 17, Mr. S. C. Joshi also personally drew the attention of the Goods Superintendent to the hardship and asked him to take immediate steps. He promised to have a scheme prepared for giving relief. Mr. Joshi requested the staff to have patience and wait for the scheme of the same Goods Superintendent. But instead of a scheme for giving relief, the Goods Superintendent issued a general order dated 22nd November, for the loading section, warning them to be more careful in the discharge of their duties and threatening to reduce their grades in case of negligence.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1928.

tells you about it in its current number. There is a steamship company, the British India Company and "its fleet of 133 vessels is a great national asset"—to England, of course.

What does it do? It slaves for the Indians. Listen to this panegyric: "The coasting service has also a contract with Government for the carriage of mails, and in consequence of this they are compelled to run to scheduled time-tables on all the main routes, several of which are unremunerative."

Think of the philanthropy of it. Several of the routes are "unremunerative". Yet the Company carries on, continues the onerous task of shipping Indians and the merchandise of their country from place to place.

And it does something more. It looks after the Malay Coolie traffic. It does that in two steamers, "specially built for the purpose." "India" says: "In these steamers the comfort of the Indian passengers, even of the poorest class, is looked after in a way that has never been attempted before." So sing a song of humble gratitude for the name of comfort and let me hear no more of coastal reservation.

"What nation produces more marriages than any other nation?" "Fascination."



Does it not make you feel comfortable and content, satisfied with the whole world which is oozing out human kindness around you, when you hear of altruistic actions of British commercial concerns? You know, I hope, that the British are by nature a philanthropic race. There is no part of the world where they will not crop up—just to leave humanity more clothed in Lancashire fabrics than before their advent, or more appreciative of the beer, glorious beer of England, just in a mood, in fact, to help England to increase her bank balance?

Such altruism pursues its pleasant course before your very eyes and you don't know about it. Let me "put you wise" so that you will learn to behave yourself, reader, and cease talking this "silly nonsense" of coastal reservation for Swadeshi ships.

Do you know your good luck? "India", a monthly magazine issued in London,

Latest Cotton News.

FOSSICK BUREAU
14,388,000 BALE

New York Futures 16 Up

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 4. The New York market opened unchanged and improved 7 points with January 20.17 on scattered buying. At this level bearish crop estimate resulted in a loss of 10 points and the decline was supported by trade and on short covering prices assumed hardening tendencies. At noon a rise of 12 points was recorded. In the afternoon the market remained very steady and closed at a rise of 16 points with January 20.26.

The Fossick Bureau whose estimate coincided with Government Crop Estimate on October 8 has issued to-day their final estimate which shows the crop yield of 14,388,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 4. The Liverpool Futures Market opened steady, but declined later on non-liquidation influenced by over-response from New York. The market opened steady at a decline of 3 points with January 10.59 and improved 2 points on scattered covering. Prices fluctuated with a narrow margin during the early part of the afternoon but later on easier. New York cables caused a decline of 7 points with January 10.35. At 10.35 a rally of 2 points followed and the market closed at a decline of 5 points with January 10.57.

BOMBAY

MIDNIGHT.

Bombay, Dec. 4. The local market was quoted for Branch April-May delivery at Rs. 362 at 8 p.m. and improving eight annas the prices declined to Rs. 361-8-0 on jobbers selling. Later on the prices improved steadily in sympathy with advancing New York quotation and at 11 p.m. Branch was down at Rs. 353-8-0 against a rise of 12 points at New York.

In the Special General Meeting of the Union held on the 25th of November last, the special attention of the Agent was drawn to the serious situation that may arise unless immediate steps were taken. As no formal acknowledgment was even received from the Agent, Mr. Joshi wrote letters on 27th and 28th which also met with the usual cold silence of the authorities. Having thus waited for a long time and exhausted all other means of getting redress the Special General Meeting of the Union decided to take the step of stopping the work after eight hours of "careful, diligent and faithful and loyal work." It is also worth noting that the effect was to be given to these resolutions only from the 15th December, on confirmation by the Special General Meeting to be held on the 2nd December. That meeting has, however, postponed the taking of any action till the 8th instant giving sufficient time for the Administration to

make necessary adjustment in the work.

The public will judge from these events how callous the authorities have been for the hardships of their subordinate employees.

Now as regards the threat of the Agent for dismissing the staff under the pretext of taking a disciplinary action, the Union is fully conscious of that power in the hands of the authorities. In fact, absolute power is given to the Administration under the Service Agreement Bond to dispense with the services of men without any fault on their part and the exercise of such powers is an everyday occurrence. The Union has thought on all these powers vested in the Agent. It has also sent the whole case to the Railway Board and to the Commerce Department of the Government of India. Before, therefore, the Union is forced to take the intended step on the 8th instant, it is hoped that the Administration will try to arrive at some arrangement and remove this long standing grievance.

EXPERIENCE will prove to you, as it has already proved to countless others, the essential wisdom of having one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day for your Health's sake.



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Agents for Bombay Presidency.

turned to spinning and weaving, not to mention lesser persons. They heeded no cost, no coarseness, so long as they could make their boycott complete.

THE COUNTRY'S VERDICT

Pandit Motilal Nehru's final decision to preside at the Calcutta session of the Congress will be received by the country with grateful satisfaction. The country's complete confidence in Panditji is evidenced by the fact that in spite of his offer to resign 13 Provincial Congress Committees have insisted upon his presiding. These represent the provinces of Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Behar, Utkal, Assam and Karnatak. The Andhra Congress Committee has declared it unnecessary to go back upon its previous resolution recommending Panditji for the Presidency. Five Committees representing Ajmer, Delhi, Sind, Kerala and Burma have either not been able to convene meetings to consider Panditji's recent statement or like Andhra are unwilling to disturb their previous resolutions. The Tamil Nadu Committee has passed a vague non-committal resolution expressing its confidence that Panditji would work for the Congress resolutions irrespective of his personal views. As we stated before, he would certainly do so, by no means the least part of his task being to work for the All-Parties' Constitution pronounced by the A. I. C. C. and the Tamil Nadu Committee itself as "a great step" towards the Congress goal of Independence. It must be noted also that the Madras Provincial All-Parties' Conference, several similar district conferences in Madras, not to mention the conferences in other provinces, and about twenty Local Bodies in the Madras Presidency have fully supported the Nehru Report. These facts show unmistakably that the country is solid behind Pandit Motilal Nehru and his Report.

WORLD-WIDE INDIGNATION

Dr. Alam's motion asking for the appointment of a non-official inquiry into the incidents on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission at Lahore, which cost India a valued life in the consequent death of Lala Lajpat Rai was rejected by the Legislative Council of the Punjab by 51 votes to 22. The voting shows that the full strength of the Nationalist members declared for the motion while the official bloc and job-hunters regarded the Lahore police as "above blame" and wanted the public to accept the findings of the Boyd inquiry. Not only will the public not accept them but the ridiculous whitewashing of the whole affair only makes the attitude of the Government of the Punjab all the more reprehensible. The Lahore incidents have evoked world-wide indignation as is indicated in the messages about a mass meeting in New York addressed by Mrs. Naidu and of the London gathering which condemned the assault.

RACING AND GAMBLING

Racing by itself may not be an evil and it may conceivably be necessary for horse-breeding. But gambling in connection with racing is an unmitigated evil. Its alarming growth in the name of a respectable innocent pastime has not only ruined thousands in Bombay but has also sadly perverted men's notions of respectability and innocent pastimes. That is the only explanation of the needless controversy in the Corporation about gambling on the race-course and of all the frivolous talk about the right and the inborn instinct to gamble. It is creditable for the Corporation to have, at last, passed a resolution requesting Government to restrict racing to race-horse-owners and "bona fide" members of the Turf Club. Government may not take any action immediately in accordance with the resolution, but the resolution will not fail to help public opinion to agitate against gambling at the race-course, and Government will finally have to yield to public opinion.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

It was perhaps, inevitable that during the ceremonies to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Union of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes there should be present a few fanatics ready to furnish the whole world with the deplorable spectacle that after all the Truine Kingdom is not a Trinity of people ready to bear and forbear. But in spite of the riot at Zagreb due to wrong-headed enthusiasm of two young men who wanted the huge gathering to remember how Stephan Raditch died and what he fought for, one may hope that the suicidal policy of squabbling with one another does not permanently appeal to the Serb or the Croat leaders. If it did, it would be to the great advantage of Italy and her protégé, Albania. This factor alone is sure to be a warning to the heterogeneous political elements in Yugo-Slavia to behave themselves.

**THE SPIRIT OF THE DANCE
INHERENT IN INDIA'S VEINS AND
"VERY SOUL"****ANNA PAVLOVA INTERVIEWED**

Madame Anna Pavlova, the world-renowned Russian dancer, who is arriving in Bombay shortly, interviewed by a special representative of the "Chronicle", observed:-

The whole question of the art of dancing in India is intensely interesting to me. One feels that everything here is conducive to a high expression of this art: the beauty of nature, the natural inborn grace of the Hindus, their stature and the strong feminine qualities of the race, the magnificent costumes: these, one and all, lend themselves so admirably as framework and foundation to the art of dancing.

One looks, therefore, to seeing it highly developed as a national characteristic in such a country. For the true development of the art of dancing it is so important that its roots should go deep in the soil of the very soul of a nation, as is exemplified, for instance, in the case of the Spaniards.

To my great disappointment I did not meet with what I had hoped to find in India. Everywhere when I asked where I could see the dances of the country, I received vague replies. I was told that there were a few temples where the old dances were still practised; and a few

towns were mentioned to me where, on the occasion of some festival, dances were organised, but notwithstanding my great desire to see true Hindu dances interpreted by a company, or even by a few really good men or women dancers, I met with little success.

NATION'S VEINS.

A nation which has in its veins and in its very soul a love of rhythm and of the spirit of the dance, should cultivate it. Its existence and development does much for the children of that race: it endows them with grace, it ennobles their movements and gestures, giving to the youth a keen sense of the 'joie de vivre' and, at the same time, it fosters a strong national sentiment.

SCHOOLS NECESSARY.

Now, to develop and encourage the art of dancing, so that the people may be imbued with its beauty, schools are necessary, and to help in forming such schools is, I think, a great work and a noble one, which should be undertaken by the rich who love their country and this national art. In this way the national dances would be preserved and cultivated as a heritage of the people. Otherwise from sheer neglect, they are in danger of disappearing and becoming merely a memory of the past.

**WHAT IS WRONG WITH
INDIAN CINEMA INDUSTRY.****ANALYSIS OF PRESENT POSITION**

(BY OUR SPECIAL KINE CORRESPONDENT.)

II.
The Nationalist Press and the Indian majority in the Committee are unanimous on one point. They hold that the Indian producing industry is in its infancy, that it ought to be improved and that it should adopt a Nationalist character. If it is not so improved both on its technical and ideological part it would soon be out of demand. Having agreed upon improvement, they differ as to the remedies suggested and recommended by the Committee and disapproved by the publicists on account of the Government element which they think would soon assume such proportions as to squeeze nationalism out of cinema. They go further and hold that there will be soon established under the auspices of the League of Nations an International Institute of Educational Cinema. The Committee therefore recommends that the Bureau and the Advisory Committee should be the Agents of the Government of India for this purpose to help the Government to develop a propaganda and publicity policy and technique which will produce important results in mass adult education in the widest sense of that word.

**MASS EDUCATION THROUGH
CINEMA.**

No Nationalist paper has agreed with this conclusion regarding progress in mass adult education through the efforts of the League of Nations even in the narrowest sense of the word, let alone the widest sense. It appears that the Enquiry Committee had very curious notions about the motives of the League and the texture of its Executive. The news does not appear to have ever reached them that the League Executive is an enlarged British Cabinet, that the League was started to establish peace on earth, but it has shown itself powerless to avoid perpetuating war, by enlarging the world's area under non-democratic capitalistic and alien rule for the purposes of continued exploitation of the less developed tracts of the earth's soil and minerals. The Committee has failed to note that the League is incapable of imparting education in any sense to any portion of the masses, while its double-faced executive eternally keeps on talking against war on one hand and equally eternally shows itself impotent to check schemes of naval bases and frontier fortifications on the other hand. They do not appear to have realised, how in 1926 the League did send one Professor Marvin to India, with a film showing how the League of Nations successfully compounded the dispute between Norway and Finland about Aland Island, and how at the same time he could not explain why at that very time the members of the League itself were fighting against each other on more than three fronts and in addition to this why they were leading aggressive wars against such people as the Druses and the Arabs.

GENEVA'S HELPLESSNESS.

The Committee does not appear to have understood why after that attempt the League has not made any further attempt to send to

our land any more educative films and League propagandists. Again for argument's sake, taking it for granted that the League has capacity as well as desire to impart education, the question does not appear to have occurred to the Committee whether or not the League Cinema propagandist will consent to do so in India when the Indian Cinema Inquiry Committee does not approve of the principle of the opposition to the American films, when the Russo-German-American Combine in trade and commerce had very recently administered very substantial reverses to Great Britain in the conflicts over oil first, over rubber afterwards and over cotton lastly—just when the Indian Cinema Committee were writing their report. For these reasons the view expressed by the Committee about the League's capacity, motive and probability of taking the mass adult education in their hands in India is of an inherently untenable nature.

**WHY THE CINEMA INDUSTRY DOES
NOT PROGRESS?**

The absence of progress in the Indian film industry is according to the Committee's report, due, amongst others, to the following causes:-

- (1) The producers are not trained in business methods.
- (2) The absence of proper organization in the trade.
- (3) Absence of technical knowledge of Western methods of production.
- (4) The lack of originality in plots and scenarios.
- (5) The atrocious practice of male actors playing female parts.
- (6) The absence of girl actors other than those who are drawn from the class of professional dancing girls.
- (7) The acting is rotten and therefore ineffectual.

PRIMITIVE METHODS.

The Committee would have been more explicit had they said that as the country possesses very poor purchasing power and as money is very scarce, highly paid experts can neither be employed nor can the finished product of the highly paid experts be sold on the Indian market; very primitive methods, as they are the cheapest methods, are therefore continued by the majority of the indigenous producers and the few of them who, taking advantage of earlier entry in the field, are reaping the milk and honey of the monopoly established by them are indifferent about putting Indian production on the line of true progress. As regards the employment of dancing girls as actresses, does the Committee seriously think that an art producer suffers from the morals of the artist? The Committee has in one place observed that the Indian goes to the Cinema Theatre to obtain entertainment. But the Committee has failed to mark that for this very reason the morality or the culture of the actor is of no consequence at all and that what needs attention is the director's ability and not the actor's moral character. To put it in another way, we may observe that a film of any direction need not be a commercial failure only because the hero is a

Notes of the Day.**In The National Interest.**

The longdrawn-out dispute between employers and employed in the Ruhr steel industry is on the way towards a happy solution, thanks to the spirit of accommodation and compromise in the national interest shown by the two parties concerned. Their decision on Saturday to agree to submit the dispute to settlement through an arbitrator afforded an opportunity to the German Government to intervene effectively and usefully. Herr Severing, the Minister of the Interior, was appointed arbitrator and although the demand made by the Government that his decision must be accepted unconditionally was not to the liking of the workers, the fact that the employers agreed to it very willingly seems to have influenced the men and they are resuming work. An economic disaster which would have proved embarrassing to Germany in meeting her reparation charge, has thus been opportunely avoided.

Water Pots Again.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, a member of the Nationalist Party in the Corporation and a Congress candidate at the ensuing Municipal elections, moved a resolution at the last meeting of the Corporation that "The Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that in the cause of sanitation and cleanliness it is highly desirable that a sufficient number of 'padas' for drinking water or earthen drinking pots should be provided in each Municipal school, which, after being once used should be thrown away." It is clear that the resolution was in connection with the recent water pots controversy in the Corporation. It was not taken very seriously by the Corporation and was rightly thrown out by a large majority. It is surprising, however, that as many as sixteen members could be found to vote for it. It is doubtful if these sixteen gave any thought to the cost and cumbersomeness of the method proposed, to the thousands of pots that would be daily needed and to the wanton waste in destroying all these pots after being used but once. It is curious that the plea of sanitation and cleanliness should be trotted out only when the so-called "Depressed" class children are allowed to use the common drinking pots. Any sane man would admit that from the point of view of cleanliness a drinking cup remains clean enough for all practical purposes if it is well washed after and before use. And in any case, those who have a sentimental objection to use pots touched by students of a particular community are entitled to provide themselves with their own pots.

Crucial Test.

The special significance of Mr. Balubhai's resolution is in its connection with the ensuing elections. Candidates who at heart sympathise with the Corporation's resolution against caste disabilities in schools but who would not alienate the orthodox section of voters wish to be able to say to the voters that they wished to pass a non-communal compromise resolution but that the majority in the Corporation would not have it. On the other hand, those candidates who are against the Corporation's resolution but yet wish to masquerade as Nationalists accept the vague formula of favouring the abolition of Untouchability but secretly interpret the formula as if it were not meant to apply to the use of common water pots by "Untouchable" students. It is the duty of all straightforward Nationalist voters to make the Corporation's resolution against caste discrimination the crucial test. They should give no support to those candidates who would not pledge themselves to safeguard that resolution.

vate life may be a person of doubtful morals. What we want to drive at by dilating on this point is that commercial success is independent of moral rectitude on the actor's part and that it solely depends upon the efficiency and technical excellence of the workers in the field. In short it is quite possible for an efficiently equipped pack of rascals to produce and to make a film a thousand times more successful commercially speaking than produced by a group of ill-equipped but otherwise charitably disposed godly souls.

THE ABOVE REMARKS HAVE BEEN MADE BY MR. BALUBHAI T. DESAI, A MEMBER OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY IN THE CORPORATION, AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE CORPORATION. (Continued on page 11.)

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1928.

A PLEA FOR KHADDAR.

Dr. P. C. Ray's eloquent speech on Khaddar at a public meeting in Bombay, the special interview on the same subject he kindly gave to our representative, the criticisms of Mr. Anil Baran Ray on the Khaddar movement, recently published in our columns, and Babu Rajendra Prasad's able rejoinder to these criticisms must have been followed by many of our readers with great interest. We shall examine here very briefly the salient points in this discussion, repeating however what we said yesterday, that what Khaddar needs most now is more practice than theory. The logical case for Khaddar is simple enough. It rests on two grim undeniable facts. The first is that tens of millions in India earn not more than two annas a day by their agricultural work. The second fact is that these millions are forced by the agricultural, climatic and other conditions of India to remain idle for an average of at least four months in the year. In the present industrial condition of India their migration to factories and workshops may at best give some relief to a few thousands, the rest are tied down to their villages. The first fact Mr. Ray does not and cannot deny, but he fails to realise its implication, when he holds in contempt an addition of an anna or so to the villagers' income through spinning, though that addition means an increase of about 40 per cent. The second fact about enforced idleness for four months Mr. Ray hesitates to accept. But the fact is stubborn and has been proved by official and non-official records. The facts being so, the problem is how to bring some appreciable relief to millions of our half-starved and under-employed countrymen. Then there is the political problem too. In all our talk about sanctions behind our Swaraj scheme, not one Indian has suggested a more potent single measure than the boycott of British cloth. The political

problem often is how to make this boycott complete.

Let us see now how far Khaddar helps to solve the two-fold problem. Khaddar brings one pie to the spinner for an hour of spinning. This means two annas a day when no other work is possible and less when other work is necessary. We agree with Mr. Ray that it is a miserable pittance. But we also agree with Mahatma Gandhi and the testimony of all who have cared to be in personal touch with the wants and woes of rural India that this miserable pittance by way of extra income earned during hours of enforced leisure means a second meal to millions. Khaddar ensures the second meal to millions because the raw material for it is easily accessible, because the little spinning wheel is easily made at little cost, and because the final product supplies a universal want. No other single subsidiary home industry has yet been suggested which has all these advantages of hand-spinning.

As regards the boycott it can be effective only if it is complete or nearly so. At present Indian mills and handlooms using mill yarn can at best maintain themselves and supply roughly half to two-thirds of our cloth requirements, excluding those looms which use foreign yarn. We may, however, optimistically suppose they can, with propaganda and enterprise supply three-fourths of our requirements. That propaganda we must certainly carry on, whether or not we can supplement it with Khaddar. But Khaddar and Khaddar alone can in the near future make the boycott complete and therefore effective. Khaddar may be comparatively coarse, it may be comparatively dear. But if it really helps to bring bread to the starving in a manner and to an extent which no other home industry can equal, and if it does help to make the boycott of British cloth effective, no price can be too high for it and no man may complain about its coarseness. When the Americans determined to boycott British cloth, the whole family of George Washington

*The 1st article appeared on the 1st instant

IGNORE THE "SACRED SEVEN"

"Nationalist Press Should not publish Unpatriotic and Stupid Proceedings"

LEADERS' CALL TO STIFFEN BOYCOTT

Pt. Motilal Urges Social Boycott of "Johukumis" and Flunkies

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3. Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following statement:—
"We have had a little too much of the Simon Commission and the methods of terrorism which follow in its train. The recent happenings at Lahore and Lucknow have demonstrated the brutal and wanton assaults committed by the police on national workers and other peaceful citizens are condoned and justified by the Government. A strong belief is entertained by many that the death of Lala Lajpat Rai was accelerated by the injuries inflicted on him by the police, and yet the demand for an open and independent public enquiry has been refused in the Punjab. We have also had the Government's approval of the cowardly assaults committed at Lucknow."

MOST PAINFUL PART.
The most painful part of it is that these happenings have not had the least effect on those who have deliberately defied the declared will of the Nation by co-operating with the Simon Commission, or are insulting the people of the country by giving parties of welcome to the Commission. I think the time has arrived not only to stiffen the boycott of the Commission but also to deal suitably with all those persons who are in any way concerned with the Commission or with the terrorism employed to suppress the movement. I, therefore, appeal to all national news agencies and nationalist newspapers published in English or in any Indian language to refrain from publishing accounts of the proceedings and evidence given before the Simon Commission and thus help in making the boycott complete.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.
I also appeal to people in general and nationalists in particular to boycott socially all such persons and officials, whether British or Indian, who take active part in wanton assaults on national workers and the people generally. I am clearly of the opinion that all persons who deliberately defy the Nation by co-operating with the Simon Commission, or by joining in welcoming it, deserve similar treatment, and I hope that the Congress will take the necessary measures against them."

DR. ANNIE BESANT

GOVT. DIGGING GULF

Dr. Besant has addressed the following letter to the editors of all Indian Journals in her capacity as President of the Indian Journalists' Association:—
The Editor of the Leader, Allahabad, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, and the Editor of New India, Madras, myself, decided last night that we would not print reports of the sittings of the Simon Commission after our issues of Saturday, December 8th. Reports of useless evidence given before the Commission by persons whose names are unknown outside restricted circles fill our space to the exclusion of more interesting and useful matter. The necessary criticisms and comments can be written from reports in English-edited papers. The only important evidence is official, and parts of that, on matters vital to India, is heard in camera. I hope you will join this phase of the nation-wide boycott of the "Sacred Seven," accepting the possible loss of a few subscribers among "Johukumis" as a sacrifice to the country.

THE SAFETY-VALVE.
The premature passing away of Lala Lajpat Rai due, according to the evidence of two doctors who attended on him, to blows over his heart at Lahore—he was suffering from heart disease—and the serious blows received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others at Lucknow, while leading unarmed and peaceable processions, demand from us as a protest the stiffening of the boycott and a sterner attitude towards those who sanction the use of such brutalities. India is growing very angry and some non-violent action is necessary as a safety-valve for that anger. The authorities are digging a gulf between themselves and all decent and self-respecting Indians, which bodes ill for the future of political co-operation."

SIV TEJ. BAHADUR SAPRU

CONSULT DIGNITY AND SELF-RESPECT

Interviewed, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru observed:—
"Personally, I think, so far as India is concerned, it is a useless purpose whatsoever to publish the proceedings of the Simon Commission, and I have for several months past been strongly of opinion that the Nationalist press should not be a party to advertising the views of those who stand for sectional interests, those who have developed a new-born pride in a sort of masked and veiled provincial Autonomy. National India will, in my opinion, consult its

nity and self-respect much more if it declines to take any kind of notice of this Commission, which is essentially based on inequality, and which, as I foresee, will perpetuate those inequalities. In any case it seems to me that the nationalist press, whether it is conducted in English or in the vernaculars, should not publish these unpatriotic and stupid proceedings. We can afford to hide our time."

REFUSE TO PUBLISH SIMON INQUEST.
I expressed these views several months ago to some of my journalist friends, and I am glad that Dr. Besant and some other Nationalist leaders are now of the same opinion. Those who are anxious to follow the proceedings of these seven men of the West can satisfy their curiosity by reading the section of the press which is openly hostile to us. If the Nationalist press refused to publish these proceedings, it will set a better example than the English press in England and India, barring one or two honourable exceptions, which has persistently either misrepresented Indian news and the Indian situation, or suppressed altogether the truth. Those who have ignored Nationalist India have no right to expect that it will take any more notice of them."

POLICE HOOLIGANISM.
Asked what he thought of the conduct of the police at Lahore and Lucknow in the recent occurrences, Sir Tej Bahadur said:—
"I have never been a believer in the demonstrations that are being held. I believe more in ignoring the Commission with dignified silence. At the same time, I recognise that there are many who differ from me, and there are arguments which, though not convincing to me, are not altogether without force. I am no friend of hooliganism in any shape or form whether it proceeds from the officials or non-official side. But the demonstrations both at Lahore and Lucknow were certainly not open to that charge, whatever other criticism may be levelled against them. From what has appeared in the I am constrained to come to the conclusion that those in authority have shown utter lack of capacity for dealing with the situation, and have put themselves in the wrong. I do not wonder that there is so much feeling on the subject."—A. P.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE CHALLENGED
TRUTH OF LUCKNOW OUTRAGE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 3. A statement to the press signed by Messrs. Mohanlal Saxena, Rahasbehari Tewari, M.L.C., K. P. Kaul, Kuberji Pestonji and B. C. Gupta issued to-day challenges, the correctness of the Government's communication regarding the incidents on November 28 in connection with the first clash between the police and the demonstrators. It says:—
"The police did not receive the least provocation from the processionists when they began the use of lathies and at no stage throughout the incident did people become violent or offensive." The statement further says that the complaint made to the Deputy Commissioner on the spot by the police was that one brickbat had been thrown and one bamboo hurled at them by the demonstrators but the communication mentions stones being thrown and bamboos being hurled at the police.

"MINOR INJURIES AND MINIMUM FORCE."
Regarding the second communication dealing with the incidents on November 29 and on the 30th morning the signatories say that Indians of all creeds and all political sections know whom to believe whether men like Jawaharlal Nehru and Govindballabh Pant or the offending officials. As to "minor injuries and minimum force" the Congress office treasures three broken police batons which tell their own tale. Further corroboration can be had from the bandaged heads broken arms and contused backs that are so much in evidence in Lucknow these days.—O. P.

POLICE ATTACK AT LUCKNOW

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL CONTRADICTS U. P. GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement:—
"In the press communication issued by the U. P. Government about the incidents of November 28th and 30th at Lucknow, there are many incorrect statements and a great deal of 'Suppression Very' and 'Suggestio Falsi' I do not, however, propose to discuss the incidents again. One statement in the communication, however, is so extraordinary that it merits a little attention. It is stated that 'contrary to agreement' our little groups of twelve were reinforced in

GERMANY'S "UNFULFILLED" OBLIGATIONS

THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM

BRITAIN'S ARGUMENTS AGAINST EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

LONDON, Dec. 3. In the House of Commons, replying to questions Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the Government were advised that there was no legal justification for the contention that Germany had complied with all her obligations entitling her to the withdrawal of forces in the Rhineland before the expiration of the period laid down. The chief obligation with which Germany had not complied related to reparations. It was not sufficient that she was regularly carrying out her undertakings with regard to the current reparations payments. But on the question of the policy Government would welcome an early allied evacuation irrespective of legal rights.—Reuter.

BRITISH PREMIER'S REPLY TO MR. BRITTON

LONDON, Dec. 3. Mr. Baldwin read the reply sent direct to Mr. Britton in which he had cordially reciprocated the spirit inspiring the suggestion. But, he said, it was inconsistent with the courtesy due to the United States Government to express a further opinion upon the proposal on which they had not been consulted. Mr. Baldwin added that the offer came from a private individual and communications between countries

British and American Public Shocked

LATHI RAJ CONDEMNED

New York Mass Meeting Expresses Horror and Grief at Attack on Lalaji

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

The following cable has been received from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, from New York:—

"I have the melancholy privilege of forwarding the following resolution resolved at a mass meeting at New York:—
"India's friends assembled in the Civic Club vehemently express their horror and grief at the lamentable death of Senapati Lajpat Rai and send through Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, India's Ambassador to the United States peoples, their sincere condolence to Lalaji's family and the Indian Nation."

Mrs. Naidu has also cabled to Mrs. Motilal Nehru expressing her deep grief at the news of the Lucknow assaults and enquiring after the condition of Pandit

were only possible between Governments.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT TO DOWN BOMBAY MAIL

STRAY BULL CAUSES DISLOCATION

JIND, Dec. 4. A stray bull on the railway line within the Jind station compound caused a serious accident to the down Bombay mail at 5/10 a. m. between Lahore and Delhi to-day. The engine and front carriage were smashed. The driver, fireman and jack were injured. The former two were removed to hospital while the last named was crushed between the Engine and the Tender and has not been extricated yet. He is not expected to survive. Transhipment of passengers is necessary. Passengers are all safe.—A. P.

numbers as they proceeded, and 'failed to follow the route settled'. These groups were being led by the Mounted Police, and there were policemen to the right and to the left of them. All we did was to follow the mounted vanguard of the police, and it is really amazing to be told that we broke any agreement by going along a different route.

Our impression was that if we had sought to rid ourselves of this vanguard by going along any other route, we might have had a little lathi play again on our backs. The second charge, of people following us is also indicative of a loosening of the mental apparatus of those responsible for it. How a handful of us, marching along the road, could prevent others going the same way along the payments or following us, passes my comprehension.—A. P.

SHINWARI REBELS GOING STRONG

MORE TRIBES JOIN REBELS

MOTOR LORRIES COMMANDEERED TO CONVEY TROOPS

PESHAWAR, Dec. 4. Yesterday's reports from Eastern Afghanistan are confirmed by lorry drivers who have returned to Peshawar. According to them the lorries were commandeered and troops were conveyed to Jalalabad where they remained for four days surrounded by the rebels before finally returning to Peshawar.

Isolated fighting took place round Jalalabad before the city was invested, resulting in a large number of casualties among the rebels.

The capture of Kama where Wadud Kugiani, a Malik, was killed is confirmed.

Two sections of Khugiani's to whom rifles were issued have joined the insurgents but those of Agam and Besud are reported to be loyal.

Mohammad Aligaris have arrived at Dacca in support of the Afghan authorities and a report has it that Ghulam Siddiq Khan, the Afghan Foreign Minister, has returned to Kabul saying that he had arrived at some agreement with the Shinwaris.—A. P.

LONDON CONGRESS AND NEHRU REPORT

ALL PARTIES UNITY WELCOMED

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3. Mr. C. B. Vakil, Secretary, London

Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.—A. P.

BRITISH PUBLIC ALARMED

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has received the following cables:—

(1) From Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, D.S.O., London:—

"The British Section of the League against Imperialism is deeply shocked at Lala Lajpat Rai's death at Lahore now followed by injuries to yourself and others at the hands of the police while leading a peaceful demonstration in Lucknow against the Simon Commission. It expresses the earnest hope for your speedy recovery from the effects of injuries."

(2) From Gurdut Singh Darna, Editor, "India", published in London:—
"The Indian National Congress and the League against Imperialism in Britain are alarmed at the injuries you received at Lucknow. Awaiting particulars."—A. P.

Branch of the Indian National Congress, sends by cable the following:—

"The London Branch of the Congress notes that all political parties in India are united on the Nehru Report. It welcomes the achievement of the spirit of unity in carrying forward the final liberation of our people. It feels that the clear establishment of unity for the achievement of the goal of freedom is good, but to abandon the goal to keep unity is wrong. The branch, therefore, asks the National Congress at Calcutta before pledging to co-operate with other political parties to work for the proposals contained in the Nehru Report. It should ask for and ensure that, should the demand for Dominion Status be not agreed to within an agreed time, other parties will continue to remain loyally united and co-operate with the Congress in working for the establishment of Complete National Independence."—A. P.

MORE MONEY FOR "RED" ARMY

PROVISION IN SOVIET BUDGET

LONDON, Dec. 4. Moscow.—The Soviet Union Budget presented to the Central Executive Committee by M. Briukhanov, Commissar for Finance, includes 840 million roubles for national defence compared with 742 million roubles for last year. M. Briukhanov explained that additional money was needed for improving the educational system and general conditions in the army.—Reuter's Special.

London.—In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare stated that no more air-force machines would be constructed of wood as metal was more workable and more economical material.—Reuter's.

IMPROVEMENT IN KING'S HEALTH MAINTAINED

Council appointed to carry on Functions of the Crown
FIVE DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION

His Majesty Enjoys Six Hours Sleep

LONDON, Dec. 4. The bulletin issued at 3-30 P.M. to-day states that the King passed a quiet morning. Though His Majesty's temperature is now 100.2 degrees a slight improvement in the general condition noted in the last bulletin is maintained. The bulletin is signed by Sir Stanley Hewett, L. E. H. Whitty, Sir E. Farquhar Buzzardo, Sir Humphrey Rolleston and Lord Dawson of Penn.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 4. In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynnes asked whether arrangement had been made for the transaction of the business during the King's illness. Mr. Baldwin, replying, said that he was glad to state that the King was well enough this morning to enable the meeting of the Privy Council to be held.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to nominate the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Prime Minister as Counsellors of State for summoning and holding meetings of the Privy Council and the transaction of other matters on behalf of His Majesty, and Order in Council was signed by His Majesty.

Letters Patent under the Great Seal to give effect to His Majesty's commands, would be issued forthwith.—Reuter.

FIVE DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION

LONDON, Dec. 4. Reuter has the highest authority for stating that there is no need for alarm at the unexpected visit to the Palace this afternoon of five doctors who consulted for half-hour before signing the bulletin.—Reuter.

WHAT KING'S DOCTOR SAY

LONDON, Dec. 4. Reuter learns that the King's physicians are now awaiting an increase in His Majesty's strength. Their anxiety, at present, centres almost entirely on the condition of his heart. It is hoped that if the King secures restful day further improvement in his condition may be recorded in to-night's bulletin.—Reuter.

BRIEF SITTING OF PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, Dec. 4. A brief sitting of the Privy Council was held at the Buckingham Palace to-day and was attended by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Davidson, the Home Secretary, the Duke of York and Sir Maurice Hankey.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 4. In the House of Commons Mr. Stanley

GOVERNMENT IN INDIAN STATES

ENQUIRY INTO PRESENT SYSTEM

MR. ABHYANKAR URGES APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION

LONDON, Dec. 4. Mr. Abhyankar, member of the Indian States Peoples Delegation in a address to members of the Commonwealth Group, including a number of Labour members of Parliament, in London urged the appointment of an independent Commission to investigate the present system of the Government in Indian States and a second Commission composed of the representatives of the States people, Princes, the Government of India and British Indians to suggest remedial measures.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE PARTY GOING STRONG IN U. P.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 4.

Sri Prakash, a prominent member of the Independence of India League, has been elected Secretary of the United Provinces Congress Committee. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the chief originator of the Independence movement, has already been elected President. The majority of members of the Provincial Congress Committee belong to the Independence Party.—A. P.

218 DEAD; 2, 257 INJURED

LONDON, Dec. 3. Santiago.—Deaths from the earthquake are now 218, while 257 have been seriously injured, and over 2,000 slightly injured. 30,000 have been rendered homeless.—Reuter.

THE KING PROGRESSING WELL

London Dec. 4.—The bulletin regarding the King's health, issued at 3-30 p.m. to-day, states that His Majesty spent a quiet morning though his temperature was 100.2 degrees. A slight improvement in the general condition mentioned in the previous bulletins has been maintained.—Reuter.

"A KING ENTHRONED IN HEARTS OF HIS PEOPLE"

LONDON, Dec. 4. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of his Enthronement Sermon, said that their thoughts were turned to the sickbed of their beloved King. They would be thankful to know that His Majesty had last night six hours of sleep, and although all anxiety had not yet been removed, there was good cause to be hopeful. His Grace added that the tense concern with which the Empire was waiting revealed the place that the King's devotion to duty, selfless service, simple goodness, and kindness of heart had won for him in the life of his people.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA'S ANXIETY FOR KING

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3. The Calcutta Corporation to-day sent a message through the Mayor to the Private Secretary to H. M. the King, expressing deep concern at His Majesty's continued illness and conveying the citizens' wishes for his speedy recovery.—A. P.

DUKE'S "HOMEWARD" JOURNEY

LONDON, Dec. 3. Broken Hill (North Rhodesia).—The Duke of Gloucester received the news of His Majesty's illness at Bangweulu Swamps, in Northern Rhodesia. Immediately he proceeded with all speed to Kapakapa, where he joined a mail train for Salisbury, and arrived here at 2-20 on Monday morning. The Duke shot three lions and 22 different specimens of game during his safari. His health is excellent, and his weight has increased.—Reuter.

HAPPINESS FOR ONE AND ALL

PLEA FOR STRENGTH AND UNDYING HOPE

SIR J. C. BOSE'S MESSAGE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday, Sir J. C. Bose has issued the following message to his countrymen and to the people of the West through the Associated Press:—
"Who are the people of India? If one reads the history of this country right, he will realise that India has great assimilative power, by which many races and peoples come to regard this country as their home and in the service of which they gain their highest reward. It is not the lure of the East that calls them, but loyalty to the country of their adoption. There is an unseen power which presides over the Nation's destiny and guides the onward march of the children of this great land, inspiring them with a burning faith in the renewal of India's ancient greatness. It was action and not weak passivity that was glorified in the heroes of India of the past. There can be no happiness for any of us unless it has been won for all. I would therefore urge the doctrine of strength and of undying hope."—A. P.

BERAR ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE

MR. ANEY TO PRESIDE

NAGPUR, Dec. 4. Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., has consented to preside over the All-Parties' Conference of the C. P. and Berar, which is proposed to be held at Nagpur on the 9th instant for the purpose of supporting the Nehru Report.—A. P.

SENSATIONS GALORE BUT MEDIocre CRICKET

Eight Muslim Batsmen Dismissed for 55 Runs

BARODAWALLA'S FINE DISPLAY

Europeans Begin Well but Collect 144 Runs for 6 Wickets

MAHOMEDANS	133
EUROPEANS	144 (for 6 wickets)

The second match of the Quadrangular Tournament provided a number of thrills but on the whole the display of both the sides was very poor.

The Muslims opened disastrously losing 3 of their batsmen for nothing but with the appearance of Barodawalla things brightened up and runs came in a merry mood.

The Europeans opened well but the Muslim bowlers who kept a wonderful length all through gave hard time to the European batsmen and if all the chances that they gave were accepted it is doubtful whether the Presidency side could have piled up 144 for 6 wickets down.

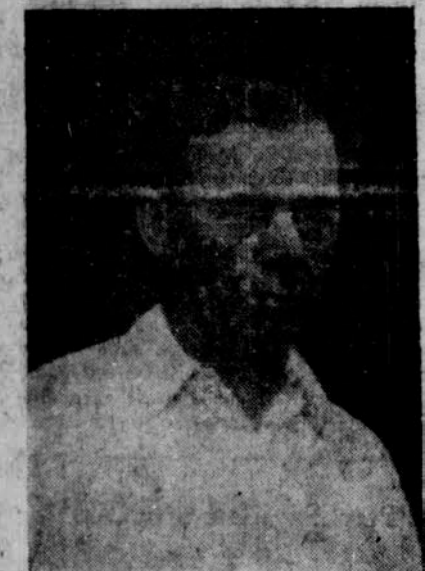
RIVAL TEAMS

European Team:—
F. G. Travers (Captain).
F. C. Behrend.
W. J. Cullen.
P. T. Harrison.
J. B. Higgins.
J. E. Tew.
T. Parker.
C. N. Reed.
H. Stephenson.
H. J. Tedder.
E. J. Allen.

Mahomedan Team:—
ABDUS SALAAM (Capt.).
I. A. Shakoer.
A. A. Fyze.
Dilawar Hussain.
Lt. Mohammed Hussain Khan.
A. U. Botawalla.
M. E. Sheikh.
H. K. Rasool.
T. T. Barodawalla.
Lt. Wazir Ali.
Ifta Kharuddin.

The second match of the Quadrangular Tournament between the Europeans and Mahomedans began on Tuesday morning when the latter, having won the toss, elected to bat and the Europeans had to take the field without Meyer. Sensational though the day was, it was singularly devoid of that class of cricket which is to be identified with the premier sporting event of the year. There were flashes of form here and there, but taking things in general, the standard of play was decidedly mediocre. Fyze and Shakoer opened the Mahomedan innings and an altogether surprising start it happened to be. Shakoer was run out as the result of a misunderstanding before a run was scored.

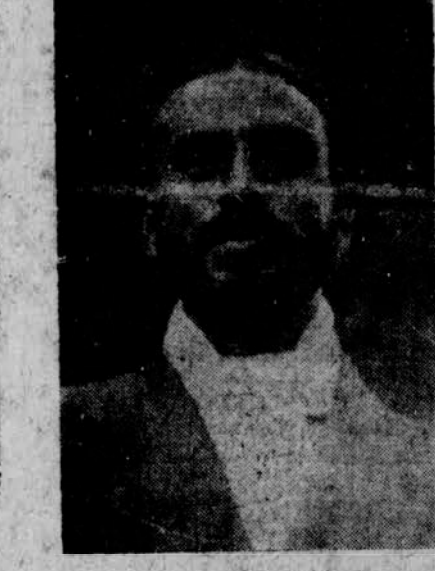
Two whole days remain and the first innings is now almost completed. If the remaining European batsmen do not put up a stand then the Mahomedans should have no difficulty in winning. With the exception of Behrend the Europeans lack bowling talent, especially as they are without the services of R. J. O. Meyer. The Muslims on the other hand have a



F. G. Travers, who leads the European XI in the Quadrangular Tournament.

ed, and then Behrend bowled Fyze and had Wazir Ali caught by Reed in his first over. Three wickets down for no runs. Disaster followed disaster and the innings developed into a procession of batsmen to and from the wicket. Until eight of the Mahomedan batsmen had been dismissed for 55 runs. Then Barodawalla—who is lately arrived from England—and Rasool got associated, and thereafter the play brightened up considerably. The partnership had realised 41 runs before Rasool was dismissed by Parker, his own contribution being 20. It was surprising to see Rasool sent in to bat so low in the list especially as his excellent performances during the last Quadrangular warranted his inclusion as an opening bat. Barodawalla carried on the good work with Hakim, and from 96 the score mounted to 133 when the innings closed. Barodawalla had played a splendid innings for his side, his 60 runs being made by well-timed, forceful strokes. For an hour and fifty minutes he had faced the bowling with confidence, and though at 54 he had been given a life, his effort was invaluable to his side. The Muslim tail had waggled vigorously, the last two wickets having put on 78 runs.

In their own venture the Europeans did not shine particularly well. Higgins and Parker gave them a fair start with a useful opening partnership of 46 runs, after which the runs came in slowly. It was consistent batting, but in a small scale, and had all chances been accepted the



Abdus Salam, Captain of the Mahomedan team.

useful attack while their batting power is one of possibilities.

DETAIL OF THE PLAY

The second match in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament between the Europeans and the Mahomedans commenced in excellent weather on Tuesday morning. There was a poorer attendance than on the previous day.

A last-minute change in the European team had to be made which considerably lessened its strength. R. J. O. Meyer, the Cambridge Blue, being unable to play for the Gymkhana, C. N. Reed replaced him.

Abdus Salaam correctly guessing the spin of the win elected to bat and sent in Fyze and Shakoer to open the Muslim innings. Parker took charge of the ball at the Gymkhana end and bowled a "maiden" to Shakoer.

EARLY DISASTER

Behrend bowled from the Police Court end, Fyze facing him. The first ball struck Fyze's pad and glanced to short leg. Shakoer ran to the opposite side, but Fyze did not respond nor did Shakoer attempt to return. Shakoer thus returned to the pavilion being run out. (0-1-0). Sheikh stepped into the vacant crease, but Behrend clean bowled Fyze for the third ball (0-2-0).

Wazir Ali was applauded when he came to bat but met a disaster when off the same bowler he was caught on the short leg by Reed. (0-3-0).

This was a sensational collapse and (Continued on next page)

SIMON COMMISSION AT LUCKNOW

U. P. REFORMS OFFICER EXAMINED

EXPLAINS WORKING OF DYARCHY

LUCKNOW, Dec. 4. The Simon Joint Conference examined Mr. T. Sloan, Special Officer for Reforms this morning. Examined by Sir John witness furnished a detailed description of the working of the dyarchy in the United Provinces. There were 123 seats in the U. P. Council out of which 100 were elected and the rest nominated apart from the official nominees.

The principle of nomination in regard to non-official members was that after elections were over the Governor had to see if any special interests were not adequately represented and to give them a chance if they had suffered in the elections.

The last elections showed that there were 29 and 52 Muslim and non-Muslim rural councillors as against four and eight urban respectively.

Witness stated that Lucknow and Agra Universities were directly under the Provincial Government but Benares and Aligarh Universities were regarded as All India Universities. The former and already made a specific request for representation in the Council and their claims were under the consideration of the Government. Mr. Sloan informed the conference that the Oudh Rent Act had improved the security of tenure of the Oudh Tenants.

WHY NOT INDIAN CHRISTIANS?

Replying to Mr. Srivastava the witness said that they could not grant franchise to women on literacy qualifications when even men did not have it. He did not know why Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians were not given special constituencies but the creation of such constituencies would be feasible only in the case of Anglo-Indians and not Indian Christians who had no standard of literacy. Mr. Sloan could not tell if commerce and industries were satisfactorily represented in the U. P. Council but he was opposed to the extension of representation to special interests on general grounds.—A. P.

STOCK BROKER CONVICTED OF FORGERY

MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE STRICTURES

Judgment was delivered on Tuesday by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicting F. R. Bathena, a sub-broker, on a charge of forgery brought against him by Jal K. Chimooy employed in Messrs Brandon and Company and sentencing him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused fainting on hearing the sentence, but recovered consciousness almost immediately.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION

According to the prosecution the accused was dealing in shares on behalf of the complainant, since 1923 through several certified brokers, including the firm of Khimji Poonja and Company. One such transaction was for the sale of 200 bales of Branch cotton entered into with Khimji Poonja and Company, on February 5, 1927. It resulted in a loss and thereupon the firm closed the transaction and called on the complainant to make good a sum of Rs. 1,827-8-0, the balance due on the cotton account falling which they threatened to refer the matter to the East India Cotton Association for arbitration. The complainant repudiated his liability, saying that he did never authorise the accused to make the contract.

Subsequently Khimji Poonja and Company desired to withdraw, but the complainant pressed for the verdict of the arbitration. The arbitrators investigated into the affair and declared the contract to be a bogus one. On this finding the East India Cotton Association, fined Khimji Poonja and Company Rs. 250 under their disciplinary jurisdiction as a result, the complainant charged the accused with forgery.

The accused contended that he had full authority from the complainant to enter into all contracts on his behalf and that in the present case he did nothing more than act in pursuance of that authority.

The complainant, while admitting the letter of authority on which the accused seemed to have launched into the present transaction said that it did not relate to business in cotton. He submitted that he was not even aware that Khimji Poonja and Company, were cotton brokers.

SEVERE STRICTURES.

His Worship passed severe strictures on certain portions of complainant's evidence and characterised the statement that he had never gone into the shop of Khimji Poonja and Company, as false. His Worship, on the evidence, held that the letter given by the complainant to the accused was a clear authority for the latter to enter into all kinds of contracts on his behalf. At the same time, His Worship observed the letter did not give any authority to the accused to sign for the complainant. The accused had signed the contract as "J. K. Chimooy" and later on changed it into "For J. K. Chimooy" without any authority to do so.

Though the offence was a grave one, His Worship remarked the accused had no

WAILING WALL INCIDENTS

ACTIVITIES OF "AGITATOR" MOHAMED ALI

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 3.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Lt.-Commander Kenworthy asked questions with regard to, firstly, the alleged infringements of the 'status quo' by Muslim authorities in connection with the Wailing Wall incidents in Palestine, and, secondly, the recent activities of the Indian Muslim "agitator", Maulana Mohamed Ali, in Palestine. Before the second question was put, Col. Howard Bury asked if it was in order to ask questions constantly attacking Mohammedan fellow subjects. The speaker said that nobody should be attacked in questions, but he did not see any harm in the present one.

Mr. Amery, replying, said he was not prepared to anticipate the nature of further reports he was awaiting from Palestine regarding the Wailing Wall. He would consider whether inquiries were necessary into anything Maulana Mohamed Ali might have said.—Reuter.

"AT HOME" AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

A FAREWELL FUNCTION

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson prior to bidding farewell to the Presidency were "At Home" to a large number of distinguished guests at Government House on Tuesday evening. Punctually at 9-30 p.m. the Governor's Band struck the National Anthem and heralded the arrival of H. E. Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, at the Durbar Hall. The grounds of the Government House provided an appropriate setting for the occasion and the splendour was till enhanced by the beautiful illuminations and tasteful decorations. The Governor's Band entertained the guests with select pieces of music which the guests enjoyed so well.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson had a strenuous time in shaking hands with a large concourse of guests, a task which they discharged cheerfully and with pleasing smiles.

About two thousand guests had responded to the invitations by their presence among whom were also H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, The Chiefs of Sangli, Sawantwadi, Ramdurg, and Bhore, Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Hon. Sir Pheroz Sethna, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir V. A. Dabholker, Khan Bahadur S. A. Baakza, Mr. B. S. Turkhad, High Court Judges, Presidency Magistrates and others.

IN WAKE OF SIMON TEAM!

CAWNPORE STUDENT CHASED BY POLICEMEN

CAWNPORE, Dec. 4.

An unpleasant incident of trivial importance which might have taken a serious turn, is reported inside the Agricultural College compound. Some students congregated on the roadside which lay within the compound leading to the place where Mr. Srivastava's party to the Simon Commission was being given and yelled the usual cries.

It is alleged that the Superintendent of Police, Mr. R. N. Marsh Smith, noticed one Zaimuddin Kirmani, a student in the first year class, making some unseemly demonstration. He wanted the student to give his name for reporting the matter to the Principal. The boy fled and some constables ran after him in pursuit while other students rushed to afford him protection. Grave trouble became imminent. Meanwhile the Principal reached the spot and smoothed the whole affair. Nevertheless, it is alleged, some stones were thrown at the Superintendent. Fortunately he was not hurt.—A. P.

U. P. TALUQDARS' SECOND THOUGHT

FAVOUR GIVING EVIDENCE BEFORE SIMON

LUCKNOW, Dec. 4.

The British India Association consisting mainly of Taluqdars of the United Provinces is understood to have changed its views on the boycott of the Simon Commission. The Association has sent a memorandum and its representatives to be examined on the conclusion of official evidence.—A. P.

malicious motives behind it. It was obviously fraudulent on his part to have done so, but in view of the fact that he made good the loss and Khimji Poonja and Company, did not wish to proceed with the arbitration he was disposed to be lenient in the punishment and sentenced him as above.

Mr. C. N. Kanungo appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. B. T. Desai.

SAME OLD SECRECY AGAIN!

Assembly Secretariat and White- hall's Dilatory Tactics AN AFFRONT TO ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

The Hon. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly, arrived here yesterday. When he previously settled his programme it was his intention to be present at the headquarters of the Government of India in the first week of December in order to be able to personally supervise the separation of Assembly Secretariat when it is put into operation from the first of December. But the attitude of the Secretary of State for India has upset all plans. The Government of India sent their final recommendations about the 18th of October to the Secretary of State asking sanction to be received by the first of November so that there might be sufficient time to settle preliminaries before the scheme was actually put into operation at the appointed time. The Secretary of State's reply was not received till the last week of November. What the reply of the Secretary of State has been is being kept a close secret. But the fact that he has not seen his way to accord his sanction to put the scheme into operation from the time urged by the Assembly and the Government of India is no longer a matter for speculation. In well-informed circles it is believed that there is little probability that the sanction will be quickly granted, if at all, unless great pressure is brought to bear upon him by the Government of India. But on the other hand the Assembly session is drawing near. If the object for which separation is being urged is not to be defeated the measure cannot be delayed any longer.

UNWARRANTABLE INTERFERENCE.

Great resentment was expressed by some non-official members of the Assembly who came here to attend the meeting of the Railway Standing Finance Committee at what they called unwarrantable interference of the Secretary of State with the acceleration of the separation scheme when the Assembly and the Government of India were of one accord in the matter. One of them put the situation to the Free Press thus:—

"If the Secretary of State had not in clear and unambiguous language turned down the scheme he had taken up an attitude which would virtually amount to the same result. It seemed to him that the Secretary of State had adopted dilatory tactics. The motive behind this policy seemed to him to be to sidetrack the public who would raise a hue and cry on any unceremonious rejection of the scheme. By dilatory tactics it was sought to postpone the matter till the Assembly commenced its session. Once the Assembly commenced sitting it was impossible to effect separation for three months. It would be in session. But if somehow the matter could be kept hanging till the Delhi session was over there only remained the Simla session which occupied only a fortnight after which the present Assembly which clamoured separation would itself cease to exist. As for what would happen next let the future take care of itself. Thus the attempt to ensure independence not only of the Assembly but of everything appertaining to the Assembly, its office and establishment from the control of the Government, to quote Pandit Motilal, was sought to be frustrated by a reactionary Secretary of State, who presided over Whitehall."

TEST OF GOVT.'S SINCERITY.

Proceeding further the Assembly member said that the attitude taken up by Lord Peel would put to test the sincerity of the Government in this matter. If they had no desire to live up to their reputation as a subordinate branch of British administration they must not resile from the position taken up by them officially. They must press the Secretary of State for immediate sanction. The Secretary of State had absolutely no justification to interfere in a matter where the Assembly and the Government of India were of one accord. What after all was the Secretary of State's responsibility with the financial aspect of the scheme? The creation of a separate office was only comparatively a minor matter involving no question of policy. It was only an internal administrative change which the Government of India was competent to carry out themselves. The present was an anomalous and absurd position having no parallel in any progressive country and in fact some of the provincial governments had set up separate establishment in councils but no difficulty was being experienced there.

The M.L.A. further suggested that if the Secretary of State persisted in this obstructive attitude it should be

the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to make the necessary arrangements subject to limitations of financial rules. Or in the alternative they must create a new department as an experimental measure for one year to see how it functioned. For this sanction of the Secretary of State was not required.

A SILLY OBJECTION.

Discussing the grounds on which the Secretary of State might withhold sanction he said that if Lord Peel was not inclined to consider the scheme until Sir John Simon had finished his labours and reported to His Majesty's Government as was hinted in the lobby by some officials in the course of private conversations during the last sessions of the Assembly, then His Lordship has not carefully read the remarks of the Government of India.

In para two of the Despatch to the Secretary of State dated 25th July 1928 which disposed of any objection that may be raised in this connection. Moreover, it was not likely that any action would be taken on Sir John Simon's report and subsequent reports of Joint Committees till 1932; but was the Legislature expected to wait till then? It was also well-known that no action was taken since 1921 on grounds of economy. But it was a silly thing to raise such objection.

AN OPEN SECRET

Considering further grounds on which the Secretary of State for India might over-rule the Government of India the member said that it was an open secret that when discussion on this question were going on between the Government of India and members of the Assembly during the last Simla session the Government were apprehensive that if the Assembly Secretariat was made independent and not attached to any department of the Government of India the President and his office might non-co-operate with the Government; but this point was met and the Government were fully satisfied. If the Secretary of State had any fear in his mind on this account, he must have lost sight of the fact that the proposed principal officers of the new office were all Government servants of long standing and would continue to be in the service of the Crown. How would they be able to divest themselves of their responsibility to the Government? Moreover would not the Government frame rules to adjust the relations between the new office and the Government of India? If it was argued that the Governor-General by holding a new charge might be brought into conflict with the Assembly Rules and Standing Orders were there to prevent the Governor-General's name from being dragged in any controversy. As for the argument that the President might act arbitrarily against the wishes of the Assembly or for the other argument that efficiency might be impaired or the staff might be placed at the mercy of the Assembly and the President, all these and other points were fully considered by the Government of India before they addressed the Secretary of State and surely the Government of India as at present constituted would not approve of any scheme which would not safeguard the interest of all concerned, particularly their own.

Judging from all these points the member concluded that it was quite clear that Lord Peel was not labouring under any honest doubt as to the necessity of the scheme. True to his reputation as a reactionary adviser by fossilised ex-civilians in his Council were possibly in communication with the reactionary elements here in India. Lord Peel has set his face against the measure of reform and thrown an affront to the very face of the Assembly and Government of India.—Free Press.

FERGUSON COLLEGE TROUBLE

STUDENTS' PROTEST AGAINST AUTHO- RITIES INTERFERENCE

POONA, Dec. 4.

The past and present students of the Ferguson College assembled in a meeting presided over by Mr. G. V. Ketkar and after a heated discussion decided to hold a general gathering outside the College as a protest against the attitude of the authorities who claim to exercise the right of veto in the selection of an gentleman as President.

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SENSATIONS CALORE BUT MEDIocre CRICKET

(Continued from previous Page.)

Mahomed Hussein joined Sheikh. Behrend was responsible for 3 wickets in 10 minutes in his first over. Sheikh then drove Parker for the first run of the match. Mahomed Hussein opened account with a single but got a life in Behrend's next over. Stephenson missing him in the gully. Behrend then conceded a couple of singles to Sheikh and Mahomed Hussein in the next over drove Parker to the off boundary at the same time signalling the first decade after 25 minutes' play. MAHOMED HITS HIS OWN WICKET.

The Muslims suffered another disaster when Mahomed Hussein hit the ball into his own wicket off Behrend's next over (14-4-10). T. T. Barodawalla joined Sheikh and punished Behrend to the left for two.

Sheikh swiped Parker's first ball in the next over to the leg, but he fell a victim to the next ball, Stephenson holding a difficult catch in the slips (20-5-7).

The tall Muslim skipper stepped into the crease and Barodawalla welcomed him by driving Behrend to the off for a three. Abdus Salaam executed a beautiful leg glance for one. Behrend's next ball struck Barodawalla on the arm. The same player sent Parker for 3 in the next over.

Behrend was keeping dangerous length, but Abdus Salaam again glanced him to the leg for two and carried the Muslim score to 30, the game having lasted for 50 minutes.

Two minutes later Abdus Salaam was brilliantly caught by Cullen on the point, off Parker (34-6-3).

Dilwar Hussein filled the vacant crease and Barodawalla scored a single off Parker.

In the next over Behrend claimed another wicket Dilwar Hussein being declared l.b.w. off his second ball (35-7-0).

BEHREND'S DEADLY BOWLING.

Itakar Hussein was the next man in. Barodawalla was playing confidently and drove Behrend to the off boundary. The latter was proving deadly with the bowling having captured 5 wickets out of 7.

Another single by Dilwar Hussein off Parker carried the Muslim score to 40 after an hour's play. Itakar opened his account with a powerful square cut for four, off Behrend. He repeated the stroke in Behrend's next over and signalled half a century.

P. T. Harrison replaced Behrend at the police court end, and had Itakar Hussein out for the second ball. Travers holding him in the slips (55-8-11).

Harrison next bowled two "no balls" to S. G. Rasool who joined Barodawalla. Rasool broke his "duck" with a single, off Parker and 60 was hoisted after 85 minutes' play.

Barodawalla slashed Harrison in the slips for four in the next over, and Rasool drove Parker for a four, and raised the score to 70.

Rasool was cheered when he square-cut Harrison for four. Barodawalla executed a similar stroke for four off Parker, and the score-board showed 80.

Both players were batting confidently and Travers effected a change in bowling, putting Behrend again at the Bori Bunder end.

Barodawalla immediately pulled him to leg for one, and Rasool square-cut him for four and a single thus raising the score to 90. Behrend was again stogged in the next over by Barodawalla in the gully.

THE ONLY BRIGHT SPOT.

The next over saw Rasool lifting an easy catch into the hands of Tew at mid-on, off Parker (96-9-20). Rasool-Barodawalla partnership was the only bright spot in the Mahomedan innings and was productive of 41 runs. Rasool stayed at the wickets for 35 minutes and his 20 included 3 fours.

A. U. Botawalla remaining absent, A. A. Hakim filled the crease. Barodawalla faced Behrend's bowling and sent him for four, at the same time signalling the first century after 2 hours' play.

Barodawalla received a tremendous ovation when in the next over he pulled

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ed Parker clean over the boundary at square leg, and thus reached his 50. He again drove Parker to the leg for four and for next ball got his first "life". Harrison failing to hold a hot return at mid-off one more single registered 110.

Hakim scored a couple, off Behrend and Barodawalla again drove Parker to mid-on. Barodawalla was nearly "run out" while attempting to take a short run, but he was applauded when he made his return in time. A couple for Barodawalla raised the score to 120 and his own to 60.

Hakim hit two successive four's, off Behrend's next over and carried the score to 130.

BARODAWALLA'S USEFUL 60.

Harrison replaced Behrend, and off his second ball caught Barodawalla brilliantly (133-10-60). Barodawalla played a forceful game and his 60 included 6 four's and 1 sixer. Hakim was unbeaten with 12 runs to his credit.

The Muslims were all out at 12-50 P.m.

Barodawalla's sparkling play was the only feature of the Mahomedan innings. He stayed at the wickets at the critical time and had to bat cautiously and that accounted for his taking a little less than two hours to score 60. He executed all-round strokes and gave only one "life" at 51.

EUROPEAN INNINGS

The Europeans opened their innings after lunch time. Higgins and Parker facing Rasool's howling from the Gymkhana end Higgins hooked Rasool to the leg boundary, off his third ball. Vazir Ali bowled from the Bori Bunder end and conceded a single to Parker.

Rasool bowled two maidens and in the third Higgins again glanced him to leg for four signalling the first decade after 15 minutes' play. Parker turned Vazir Ali to leg for four and then tipped the ball for a single, with a hook to the leg, off Rasool, the second decade was thus sent up.

Fyze received a well-deserved "felled" when he stopped a hot hit by Parker on the square point. Abdus Salaam replaced Rasool at the Gymkhana end and Parker sent him to the flags, at the same time carrying the score to 30.

Rasool changed the end, bowling from the Police Court end and a mis-throw by Hakim cost him 5 runs. Parker again hit Abdus Salaam for two in the leg and hoisted 40 in 35 minutes' play.

Higgins stogged Abdus Salaam for four at mid-on, but gave an easy catch to the same bowler to the next ball, which he accepted. (46-1-15).

Stephenson stepped in the crease, and broke his "duck" with a single, off Abdus Salaam. He was nearly "run out" when Sheikh correctly aimed at the wickets from square leg. In the next over, the same player pulled Abdus Salaam to mid-on for four, and signalled half a century after 45 minutes' play.

Stephenson again brought off another boundary by sending Rasool to mid-on.

Sheikh relieved Rasool at the Bori Bunder end, and sent down a "maiden". Hakim did the same from the Gymkhana end.

PARKER'S CAREER CUT SHORT.

In his next over Sheikh sent Parker to the pavilion. Dilwar Hussein catching him smartly behind the wickets. (60-2-25). Parker played a cautious innings, and took an hour to collect 25. He hit 4 fours.

C. N. Reed filled the gap, and opened his account by scoring a single, off Hakim.

Stephenson got his first "life" when he was narrowly missed by Dilwar Hussein behind the wickets off Sheikh when the player had only scored 16.

Sheikh again unlucky when Shakoor dropped another easy catch, in the gully, five runs when he had scored only 3.

VAZIR ALI'S SMART CATCH.

Sheikh dismissed Stephenson in his next over, Vazir Ali bringing off a spectacular catch in the slips. The ball, bumped into the hands of Itakar Khan and he nearly missed it, but Vazir Ali made at it and held it smartly. (73-3-17). Stephenson's 17 included 3 four's.

W. J. Cullen joined Reed and conceded a "maiden" to Abdus Salaam who bowled from the pavilion end. Cullen scored his first run by glancing Abdus Salaam to leg. No runs were coming for some time till Cullen broke the spell by cutting Abdus Salaam for 2, at the same time telegraphing 80 in 100 minutes' play.

DULL PLAY.

The bowlers were keeping wonder-

fully good length and play was dull. Cullen scored a four, off Abdus Salaam. After 15 minutes, Reed glanced Sheikh for 1 and sent 90 up in two hours' play. Cullen then sent Sheikh twice to the boundary. At tea time the score stood at 97 for 3 wickets. Cullen and Reed were still batting with 18 and 14 runs to their credit.

After tea time Itakar Hussein bowled from the Police Court end, Cullen sending him to the ropes at cover point hoisted the first century after 125 minutes' play. Reed got another "life" when Abdus Salaam dropped his catch off his own bowling. The player had then scored only 18.

Cullen was next dismissed by Itakar Khan who had him l.b.w. (110-4-24). Cullen played for over an hour and his 24 included 4 four's. His innings was faultless.

IFTAKHAN'S MISTAKE

Harrison joined Reed and was nearly run out when he glanced Itakar Khan for two. He sent Abdus Salaam for four past mid on and the very next ball he skied the ball into the hands of Itakar Khan into the slips who dropped the catch.

Itakar Khan made amends for the "miss" by dismissing Harrison who was neatly caught by Hakim at mid-on off his first ball (124-5-6).

Behrend joined Reed and both scored singles. The board showed 130 up after over 2-1/2 hours' play. Behrend equalled the Muslim score with a single off Itakar Khan's next over. He glanced Abdus Salaam to mid on for another single.

Rasool took charge of the ball from the Bori Bunder end and bowled a maiden. Hakim bowling from the Gymkhana end conceded a single to Behrend which carried the score to 140. Reed skied his next ball to the flags on the leg.

REED CAUGHT OUT.

By the next ball Hakim dismissed Reed who was held by Dilwar Hussein behind the wickets (141-6-35). Although Reed's play was marred by two "lives" his contribution of 35 was nonetheless useful.

Travers, the European skipper joined Behrend, but stumps were drawn for the day, the score being 144 for 6 down.

MAHOMEDANDS: 1st INNINGS.

F. A. Shakoor (run out) b Behrend

A. A. Fyze b Behrend

M. E. Sheikh c Stephenson b Parker

ker

Lt. Vazir Ali c Reed b Behrend

Lt. Mahomed Hussein Khan b Parker

rend

T. T. Barodawalla c and b. P. T. Harrison

Abdus Salaam (Capt.) c Cullen

b. Parker

Dilwar Hussein l.b.w. b. Behrend

Itakar Hussein c Travers b Harrison

S. G. Rasool c Tew b Parker

Hakim (not out)

Extras

Total

133

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.

Parker 21 5 55 4

Behrend 15 2 56 4

Harrison 5 2 12 2

* 1 wide.

12 no balls.

EUROPEANS: 1st INNINGS.

Higgins c and b Abdus Salaam

Parker c Dilwar b Sheikh

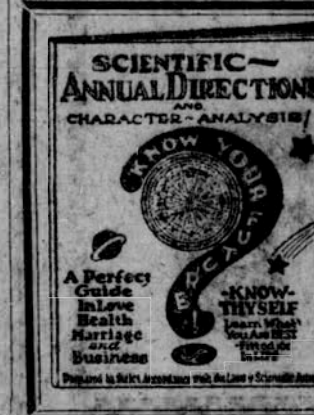
Stephenson c Vazir Ali b Sheikh

Reed c Dilwar Hussein

b Hakim

Cullen l.b.w. b Itakar Hussein

Harrison c Hakim b Itakar Khan



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S. I. RAILWAY SABOTAGE CASE

SESSION TRIAL BEGINS

SINGARVELLU AND SIRCAR PLEAD NOT GUILTY TO CHARGES

CHINGLEPUT, Dec. 3.

Before Mr. Mahadeva Iyer, District and Sessions Judge, the trial commenced to-day of Mr. Singaravelu Chetty and Mr. Mukundal Sircar, the allegation against them being that on July 21 during the strike on the South Indian Railway they extinguished the lights on the level crossing gate at Perambur and opened the gates, that had been closed for the Ceylon Boatmail coming from Madras.

After selecting four assessors to assist him the Judge read the charges to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Bowes, the public prosecutor after giving a brief account of the case stated that Sircar was charged with the actual commission of the offence while Singaravelu Chetty with instigating and abetting.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that the accused arrived by car at the level-crossing gate closed for the reception of the boatmail, the accused stopped the car extinguished the lights, opened the gates, and then drove away.

Mr. Bowes referred to the presence of the accused at Singaperumal Coil the same evening where, according to the prosecution, Singaravelu addressed the strikers advising them to cut up the rails and throw them away.

WHAT SUB-INSPECTORS SAID

Mr. Lewes related the progress of the accused's taxi which was being shadowed by two sub-inspectors who followed them in a bus who observed the commission of the said offence.

Mr. Raja Iyer, D. S. P., had the matter investigated and warrants obtained on July 24 but said Mr. Bowes, the accused were arrested when seated in the same taxi at Trichy on July 28.—A. P.

BOWLING

O. M. R. W.

Abdus Salaam 19 3 54 1

S. G. Rasool 10 5 20 0

M. E. Sheikh 11 6 18 2

Hakim 5 1 9 0

Itakar Khan 7 2 13 1

Vazir Ali 8 1 16 2

Behrend batting

Travers

Extras

Total for 6 wickets

144

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

MR. PRAKASAM EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

Explaining his attitude towards the Independence League, Mr. T. Prakasam, M. L. A., in a statement, says:—"I hold strong views both on the subject of our National goal and the need for unity to the utmost extent at the present crisis, but I did not expect Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to continue the controversy over the question of Independence versus Dominion Status when the question had been set at rest by the decisions of the All-India Congress Committee. We have to meet soon in another session of the congress at Calcutta and accept the verdict it may decide upon after a full debate."

QUESTION OF SEATS IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Prakasam adds: "Before any member of the Congress Party could be called upon to resign his seat in the Assembly for the purpose of joining the League, the League itself should decide that its members should withdraw from the legislatures. One would also like to know whether the League would oppose the united demand embodied in the Nehru Report at the Calcutta Congress, and press for a change of creed. Would the League move the Congress for a mandate to keep the seats in the legislatures vacant? He was not one of those who believed that independence or Dominion Status could be established by the mere formulation of even an united demand. For the enforcement of either, national sanction was imperatively necessary. He therefore requested Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and other friends to keep their patience a few weeks more.—A. P.

'UNTOUCHABLES' PROTEST MEETING

A mass meeting of the "Untouchables" was held on Saturday night in the Calicut Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. D. V. Pradhan was in the chair.

The following resolutions were moved at the meeting:—Mourning the loss of Lalaji was put by the chair and carried. The meeting gave support to Dr. Ambedkar's Mahar Watan Amendment Bill. The meeting expressed its regret for awarding lesser punishment to accused in the Harul case by the First Class Magistrate of Mahad when a Mahar lost of his life in the scuffle that ensued a few days back. It requested the Government to intervene in the matter and to arrange for a retrial.

SIR DENYS BRAY TO LEAVE CAIRO ON DEC. 5

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Sir Denys Bray who has been conferring with the authorities here on the Indian Frontier affairs, is leaving on December 5 for Cairo from where he will fly to Iraq.—Reuter

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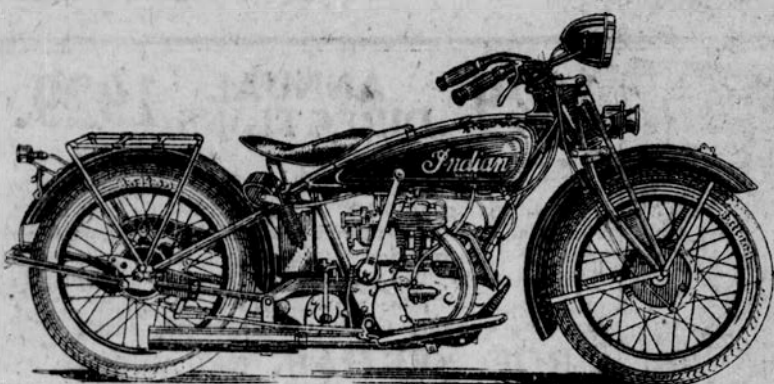
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GREAT JUDGE AND NOBLE SOUL

Mr. Jayakar's Tribute to late Sir Lallubhai Shah

On Sunday evening Mr. M. R. Jayakar, unveiled the portrait of Sir Lallubhai Shah, which was presented by his wife, and was hung up under the auspices of the Gujarat Law Society, at Ahmedabad. In the course of his speech he said:—

All the great qualities which characterised his work in later life, especially his keenness, were visible in their germinal state even in the early beginning of his life. As an Advocate, he was distinguished for his fairness, a careful study of his briefs and a zealous advocacy of his clients' cause. But he shone best as a Judge. He was courteous, attentive and desirous of taking trouble, and litigants who had to appear in his Court felt certain about getting justice. His conception of his office was high, and that was to uphold the dignity of his exalted office, and make it increasingly useful in dispensing justice. He always gave the impression, by his treatment of the Bar, that he regarded Advocates as joint participants in the work that was being done in our Courts, viz., the discovery of truth with such help as the Bench and the Bar can mutually render. That made him patient and courteous to those who had the pleasure of appearing in his Court.

HIS MENTAL POISE.
Another great quality which he possessed as a Judge was the equilibrium of his mind, which he endeavoured to maintain right up to the last minute. No argument was wasted if it was entitled to weight. Advocates in his Court felt certain, right up to the last minute of his decision, that everything they had to urge, if it was sound, would receive proper consideration and would affect his final judgment. I am aware of many cases in his Court where his mind was kept open up to the last minute, so that Counsel on both sides felt enthusiastic up to the very last stage about winning the case. He knew that, in the present conditions of India, one of the duties of a great Judge—perhaps his greatest duty—was to hold the scales even between the Executive and citizen, and in all cases where a contest arose between these, his behaviour was characterised by a rare degree of independence, dignity and sternness.

WELL-VERSED IN HINDU LAW.
In matters of Hindu Law, he had a very high conception of his duties. Continuing Mr. Jayakar said: Those who are aware of Sir Lallubhai's critical judgments in Hindu Law will recall to their mind the large strides which Hindu Law made during his time. By temperament he was progressive, but slow and cautious, in matters of social reforms. But these qualities were of great use to him in the interpretation of old Hindu texts. His judgment making legal *Anuloma* marriages, that is, marriages between males of higher classes with females of the lower classes, had a great effect in redressing the law of marriage from the bondage into which it had sunk. I remember the great consternation his decision caused in the ranks of the orthodox. Act III of 1872, which permits, under certain conditions, civil

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marriages between several important communities of India, was found to be ill-suited for the purposes of bringing about marriage reform. Many attempts were made to remedy its defects by legislation. Some of them succeeded, others did not.

But it was left to Sir Lallubhai Shah, by his well-conceived decision, to open the door finally to marriage reform, of which, let us hope, the fullest advantage will be taken by the Hindu community. Many other questions of Hindu Law similarly received a liberal and judicious interpretation at his hands. This is not the place to go into details. It is therefore a very sad loss, especially to Hindu Jurisprudence, that such a great Judge should have died so prematurely. He always upheld the dignity of the legal profession. In all contests which frequently occur involving the rights and interests of the Pleader class, Sir Lallubhai was a strong champion of the freedom and dignity of the profession from which he had risen to the Bench. He always regarded himself as a public worker. A good Judge performs great public service, though oftentimes he is not aware of it. He upholds the dignity of law, protects the weak against the strong, the citizen against Government, the individual against powerful Corporations. He must really be a great Judge who, in the midst of the temptations which surround his high office, does not forget these rudimentary duties which he owes to the public.

In private life, Sir Lallubhai was an affectionate and staunch friend. By nature he was modest and retiring and disliked being in the public gaze.

HOOGHLY BALLY BRIDGE DISASTER CAISSON SINKING EXPERT DROWNED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.
At 8 p.m. yesterday while endeavouring to sink No. six pier of Bally Bridge in the Hooghly river, a caisson ran down suddenly, due to a sling breaking, and Mr. Duncan Macdonald, Senior Bridge Foreman and thirteen other members of the railway staff, were thrown into the water. An alarm was given and the whole staff rescued, excepting Mr. Macdonald, who was entangled inside the caisson. His body was recovered at 3 p.m. to-day by a diver. Mr. Macdonald, who was married and aged 38, had considerable experience in caisson sinking, and was engaged from England. He was in charge of the sinking of caissons on the Newcastle on Tyne bridge, which has just now been opened by H. M. the King. No other members of the staff were injured.—A. P.

"SIMPLY COLOSSAL"

WASTE OF AVAILABLE RAW MATERIAL IN INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 3.
The waste that was going on in India was "simply colossal," declared Sir James Mackenna, addressing the Indian section of the Society of Arts. He said that no other country in the world could stand such a waste of the available raw material. He added that a great responsibility rested with all concerned to put an end to it.—Reuter's Special.

MR. C. F. ANDREW

GOES TO GENEVA TO DISCUSS INDIAN AFFAIRS

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Mr. C. F. Andrews has concluded the tour of English Universities, lecturing on India. He proceeds to Geneva to-day, to discuss certain Indian affairs, especially labour conditions and Opium prohibition. He goes to America in January and is also visiting Trinidad and British Guiana at the invitation of Indians resident there.—Reuter.

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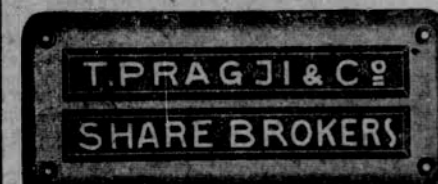
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CLUES

Across
1. Diamonds are this. 5. These supply our daily news. 10. A collection of books. 11. Harry Lauder thinks it nice to this on a Sunday morning (3 words). 12. Plates (the addition of a consonant gives the name of important parts of Remington). 15. A Remington Portable is so useful here as anywhere (2 words). 16. To make known. 17. What the typist may feel if kept late. 18. Adversity has its 19. Counsellors. 20. Increase. 22. You are now in this part of the world. 25. Buying Remington means opening in this. 27. Plant of the genus *Dipacus*. 28. Found at the bottom of figure column. 31. Accounts (like ships) are often this. 32. Express agreement. 33. Coral islands. 34. Not quite bullseyes.

Down

2. An umpire or referee. 3. What enables you to solve this puzzle. 4. Decidedly not in agreement. 5. 5 across is made from this. 6. Enough and to spare. 7. You cannot use your Remington without these. 8. Run away. 9. Vertical Remington machines here remind one of snakes of the genus *Viper*. 13. This is golden. 14. If enough breeding, you will have to do this before resuming your normal position. 15. Marked inequality. 20. Movement. 21. A substance capable of producing a reaction. 23. A tool used by all mechanics. 24. To impose a tax. 25. Pear-shaped pot used in chemistry. 26. Alarm. 29. Not used as much since Remington invented typewriters. 30. A queen.

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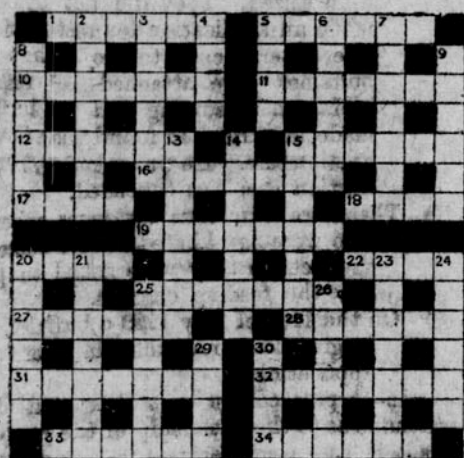
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In submitting this solution I agree to all the conditions enumerated above.

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N.B.—Any number of solutions may be submitted and any paper may be used for submitting solutions provided every solution submitted is accompanied by a coupon.



ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER

TWO PATHANS ON TRIAL

Before Mr. Justice Davar at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court and a special jury, two Pathans, Abdullah Khan and Mahibullah Khan, were put up on a charge of attempt to murder.

The Advocate-General, Sir J. B. Kanga, with Mr. J. G. Bhagat, Advocate, appeared for the prosecution while Messrs. R. B. Vellani and I. S. Haji defended the two accused respectively.

The first accused is a money lender and had advanced moneys to a Bhaiya Tildari by name, living in one of the development chawls, at Worli. On 19th August last, he went to the deceased's house to demand money. The deceased having asked for time, an altercation ensued between them, and the accused is alleged to have lifted up the deceased and thrown him down on the road from the second floor. The deceased's leg was badly injured and the doctor advised an amputation. The deceased did not allow this, and he succumbed a few days later. The second accused accompanied the first and abetted in the assault.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH INDIAN CINEMA INDUSTRY

(Continued from column 6)

city therefore of raising the tone of the artist, is cultural and not commercial; and to safeguard that ground this is also economically and ideologically indispensable. It is economically indispensable because we know that the lowest class which by is far the largest class is not going to demand a culture film for a long time. To raise the cultural-film therefore to a high level we must look to the director and the artist for its being produced long before it is demanded. To get this done it is necessary to attract men and women of the cultured classes so that they may enter into the film business. Instead of dreaming about first elevating the culture of the spectators and so to create a demand for better films, it is easier first to elevate the artists by infusing a wider and a better outlook and element in them. Fortunately or otherwise our country at this time is overful with unemployed, ambitious and cultured individuals from the intellectual classes; and it will not be very difficult for them to enter into this business if the present producers instead of scaring them away adopt a policy of welcoming them.

(To Be Continued.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. in their weekly report dated 1st Nov. state the reasons of recent rise cotton values at under:—

The anticipated decrease in the volume of southern spot offerings has not yet materialized but there has recently been a decided falling in the demand notwithstanding the fact that, at present, the basis is lower than at any previous time this season.

The free marketing of cotton on the part of producers, the disappointing offtake, the continued absence of killing frost over the belt and the reluctance shown by the trade to fix prices except on recessions have all tended to impair speculative confidence and to promote extensive long liquidation.

The market is in a much healthier condition than at this time last week and we are inclined to feel that, with a large part of the crop already hedged and with much of it sold on which the price has yet to be fixed, the importance of southern hedging as a market factor will quickly diminish and that in the near future, more attention will be paid to the bullish aspects of the consumption outlook. Nevertheless, the approach of two important events—the Presidential election on November 6th and the publication of the Government cotton crop report on November 8th—will undoubtedly restrict trading for the next few days during which no important price movements may be expected.

With national prosperity on a firm basis we feel that whatever unsettlement may be caused by the election will be of short duration and that business in general will quickly resume its normal rate of progress. As for the Government report, there is a tendency to expect that, on account of the open weather so far experienced a larger crop will be indicated than on October 8th. In some sections crop prospects have undoubtedly improved but it is our opinion that such additions to the yield that may recently have been made will not be sufficient to act as more than a momentary market influence.

Of more importance, we believe, is the fact that the recent improvement in domestic cotton textile activity is being maintained. The tendency is to expect that 1929 will be very satisfactory from the cotton manufacturer's point of view and it is for this reason that we do not look for any prolonged lull in the demand for raw material. Reports from abroad are still rather unsatisfactory but it would appear that the low point in mill operations has been reached and that a gradual improvement will occur from now on.

Taking present prices into consideration along with the prospect that for the second year in succession the demand will be much as to bring about a material reduction in the carryover, we can see no basis for expectations of more than temporary setbacks on which we think our spinner friends would be well advised to cover a good proportion of their future requirements.



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Age 18

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 5 1928

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

Rayat's Bitter Complaints about the policy of distraints and sales MUNSHI INQUIRY REPORT

We publish below Chapters IX, X and XI of the Munshi Committee Report
The previous instalments appeared on 17th, 28th and 29th November.

CHAPTER IX.

DISTRAINTS OF MOVEABLES: BREAKING OPEN THE DOORS.

39. We shall now deal with the allegations connected with the distraint and sale of moveable property, a process, which was enforced simultaneously with the forfeiture and disposal of immovable property. The law provides that distraint and sale of moveable property, of the defaulter are to be made by certain officers nominated by the Commissioner for this purpose. An order for distraint can be given even in ordinary correspondence. Moveables exempted from attachment under Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code are not to be distrained but—as the vagary of the Land Revenue Code would have it—the Collector is the final judge as to what property is entitled to such exemption. Wearing apparel, cooking vessels, beds, beddings, ornaments which could not be parted with by a woman in accordance with religious usage, tools of artisans, implements of husbandry, houses and other buildings of agriculturists are some of the articles exempted under Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code. For the purpose of distraint, dwelling houses are not to be broken open. After distraint, the property is to be sold after a notice and a proclamation as in the case of immovable property. Both the notice and the proclamation are to be affixed as in the case referred to in paras 34 & 35. The sale by auction is not to take place except after 7 days from the date of the notice so affixed.

40. The fourth complaint relates to the procedure relating to the distraint and sale of moveables. In paragraph 18 we have described the methods adopted by the japti parties that went out to distrain moveables. On account of the agriculturists closing their doors, these parties found it difficult to distrain moveables, and in the course of the frantic efforts which they made they committed the following acts:—

- (1) Distraints were levied by the Pathans, policemen or revenue peons, who were at the moment of levying distraints not accompanied by the Japti Officers duly nominated by the Commissioner.
- (2) After the moveables were distrained no punchnamas were made except in some rare cases.
- (3) Many persons did not receive notices of sale of their distrained property.
- (4) In some cases, notices were found to have been delivered to wrong parties without any enquiry.
- (5) No proclamation by beat of drum was made at all.
- (6) Distrained articles when sold at the auction were allowed to be purchased by a Government peon or a policeman and in several cases even though the peon or policeman was absent, the Mamlatdar or the Mahalkari conducting the auction bidding at the sale on behalf of such peon or policeman, stating that he was asked to bid on their behalf.

These facts establish, in our opinion, that in many cases, the proceedings for the distraint and sale of moveables were either illegal or irregular.

41. The fifth complaint deals with breaking open the doors of dwelling houses in spite of the fact that such an act is prohibited (G. R. No. 9982 of 1884) considerable evidence was placed before us of a large number of cases where the doors of dwelling houses were forced open for the purpose of levying distraint. The following are some of the glaring instances, which we came across in the course of our investigation:—

- (1) One member of the Japti party made a hole in the door, inserted his hands through it and attempted to open the inside latch. Having failed, the door was lifted out of its hinges and an entry in the house was effected.
- (2) A party broke open the outer gate and fence of a passage leading to the backyard of a house and gained an entry in the backyard. There, attempts were made to break open the back door of the dwelling house; but as logs of wood were piled up against the door from inside, they did not succeed. The party thereupon entered the yard of a neighbouring house where it broke open the door of one of the rear rooms. It found that the communicating door to the other room of the house was bolted from inside and so it could not gain an entry into the other room of the house. It, therefore, took away whatever articles it could find and proceeded to another room of the same house, the door of which was opened by the following interesting process. The window of this room was open. Some men of the party inserted a bamboo long enough to reach the door which was a few feet away and with the end of the bamboo pushed open the inside latch of that room. In this way, the japti party entered the room but could not get entry into the other room, as it was bolted. They took possession of a drinking pot and left.
- (3) One of the Pathans belonging to japti party opened the lock on the door of the house by fitting a key out of a bunch of keys, which he took from another person. Having opened the lock, he called the attachment officer.
- (4) One party entered the compound of a house by breaking open the door and attached a few things. The party then left; and the next day the lock of one of the rooms was broken open. As the room was also bolted from inside, the party could not enter the house.
- (5) Another party attempted to break open the door of a house, which had been bolted from inside. Inside the house, a carpenter was working on a partition wall. The owner of the house got the carpenter to support the door from inside. As the party failed in its attempt to break open the door, it went away threatening the owner with criminal prosecution.
- (6) One party lifted the door of a non-khatedar out of its hinges and attached certain moveable property. This property was sold and the sale proceeds thereof were credited towards the assessment recoverable from the father of the person whose house had been thus broken open. The father was separate in food, worship and estate from the son.

These and numerous other instances of a similar kind spread over different villages brought to our notice during the course of our enquiry leave no doubt in our minds that the forcing open of doors was by no means the isolated action of a wayward officer. Some of us personally visited certain villages and actually saw the broken doors. In view of this evidence, we have come to the conclusion that the japti parties, which went out for levying distraint on many occasions broke open or jumped over fences or compound walls of dwelling houses and in a number of cases gained entry into the

dwelling house by breaking or otherwise forcing open the doors. The latter conduct was highly irregular. It is unfortunate that such an important matter should not have been provided for in the code itself.

CHAPTER X.

DISTRAINT OF MOVEABLES.

42. We now come to the sixth allegation. Being aware that distraint could not legally be levied before sunrise or after sunset, the agriculturists of this taluka, as stated above, resolved upon locking up their doors before sunrise and not opening them before sunset. The japti parties, however, tried to take the people by surprise and we find from the evidence which we consider quite reliable that these parties used to come to villages at late hours of the night and also long before sunrise and levy distraint upon such moveables as they could get hold of. The following are some of the instances of the surprise visits:—

- (1) A Japti party seized buffaloes which had been taken to the village water trough at Varad for being watered before day-break.
- (2) On the 7th of May 1928 another party went to Vadoli before day-break and seized a buffalo which was moving about in the compound of a house. The buffalo belonged to a widow and was the principal means of her livelihood. The land stood in the name of her minor son and the assessment was only Rs. 4-8-0. She has not been informed as to what happened to her buffalo.
- (3) On the 2nd of May 1928 at 4 a.m. in the morning a cart carrying beans was attached while on its way to the Bardoli Railway Station.
- (4) A herd of about 60 cattle was returning after sunset after being watered. A Japti party with Pathans captured 6 of the buffaloes, the rest of the herd running away. As the Pathans in charge could not control the buffaloes help was sent for from Bardoli and the buffaloes were taken away at 10-30 p.m. at night.
- (5) On the 14th of May 1928 certain residents of Barod territory were going to their village Pisad with buffaloes and calves purchased by them. A Japti Party before dawn seized the animals near Nirat and took them away, in spite of the owners' remonstrance. The owners later applied for their cattle being restored to them but without any result. The owners have no knowledge as to when and for what amounts the cattle have been sold.
- (6) There are several instances of Japti parties concealing themselves behind hedges and seizing cattle as they came along the road long before dawn.

There is a fairly large number of such instances of which evidence was given before us showing that the distraint was levied before sunrise and after sunset. It is quite clear that as Japti parties were unsuccessful after daybreak and before sunset they levied distraint during hours not permitted by law.

43. The next allegation is about the attachment of exempted articles. We are not aware of the instructions, if any, given by the Collector under Section 156. We had a number of witnesses before us who complained of their exempted articles being taken away. The following articles which in our opinion ought to be exempted from attachment under Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code, were seized viz.,

- (1) Brass and copper cooking vessels,
- (2) Beds,
- (3) Seeds,
- (4) Cart and bullocks.

In some cases the owners went to the officer and on his attention being drawn to the nature of the articles they were released from distress. In the majority of cases the articles never came back to the owners, and most of these owners are ignorant as to their fate.

44. The eighth complaint relates to property, which was attempted to be distrained and sold without inquiry as to ownership and in some cases after non-khatedar owners had claimed it. In the course of their raids on villages, the Japti parties including the Pathans used to seize any animal which they found on the road, entered any house they pleased during the absence of the owner, without caring to inquire beforehand whether they were khatedars or not and in the cases of non-khatedars, they usually threw the onus of proving the fact on the non-khatedars. It must be remembered that japti officers are supposed to act on warrants of attachment directed to them. The procedure adopted points to the inference that either no warrants were issued or if they were, they were disregarded in carrying out the japti work. The following typical instances show the indiscriminate nature of these distraints:—

- (1) A tonga belonging to a relative of a khatedar who had come from another village for a visit to Nani Farod was attached and taken away while it was lying outside the house.
- (2) On the 8th of May 1928 at about 8 or 9 a.m. a Japti party with Pathans came to Ruwa. The officer stopped in his car at some distance and the Pathans went and attached a buffalo belonging to a non-khatedar and two calves belonging to a khatedar. No inquiry as to ownership was however made at the time of the seizure. When the seizure was reported to the officer he came to the village to find the owner of the calves. The Pathans pointed out the house near which they seized the calves and he then ascertained the name of their owner who was a khatedar. Next day the non-khatedar owner of the buffalo claimed his buffalo and he was asked to bring his witnesses to prove that the buffalo which had been seized by the Pathans was his. When he went to the thana with his witnesses and complained that he was not a khatedar and asked for the return of his buffalo, he was asked to pay Rs. 15/- for the expenses of keeping his buffalo or in the alternative to pay assessment which was due from his brother, who was a khatedar. He refused to do either and his buffalo was, therefore, not returned and nothing has been heard of it since.
- (3) On the 30th of April 1928, a Japti party came across a herd of about 60 buffaloes near Siker. On seeing the officers' motor car all the herdsmen except one took to their heels. He was asked some question, his thumb mark was taken on a statement and the whole herd was seized and driven to the thana. Notices were thereafter sent to certain khatedars that buffaloes belonging to "Rama Govind and others" would be sold by auction on the 8th of May 1928. No effort appears to have been made to find out to whom the buffaloes belonged or to whose account the sale-proceeds of the said buffaloes were to be credited. In consequence, the buffaloes were sold on account of an unascertained group of khatedars and the receipts in respect of the sale proceeds were forwarded among others to persons who did not own any buffaloes in the herd. Many persons to whom the buffaloes belonged never got credit for the price of their buffaloes. We have examined most of these people, seen their documents and have come to the conclusion that this is an instance which represents the high water-mark of irregularity.
- (4) On the 12th of May 1928 two buffaloes and a mare were attached in the backyard of a khatedar. One of buffaloes belonged to his aunt who sent a registered notice claiming back the buffalo but she received no reply. The aunt then went to the thana to claim the buffalo and she received a reply that the buffalo could not be relieved unless the assessment of her nephew was paid or another buffalo was substituted. The aunt came back without getting the buffalo back or its price.
- (5) At Mori on the 4th of May 1928 a Japti party came across a herd of buffaloes after sunset. About 6 buffaloes were seized. As the Japti party did not know the name of the owners of the buffaloes they hit upon a novel method of tracing the owners. The buffaloes were let loose in the village and the houses outside which the buffaloes

went and stood were noted. The buffaloes were treated as the property of the man before whose house they happened to go and stand.

- (6) On the 1st of June 1928, 3 buffaloes which were on the road near Chhima were seized. They did not belong to a khatedar and the owner made an application for restoration but the same was rejected. Thereafter he came to know that another khatedar none of whose buffaloes were attached had received a notice of a sale of three buffaloes. Presuming that the buffaloes put up for sale were his, he made inquiries and found that it was so. He applied for stopping the auction sale. He was asked to furnish security which he did and the auction sale was cancelled.
- (7) There are numerous instances where buffaloes belonging to persons who were non-khatedar were seized, and when they went to claim their cattle they were asked to pay or to give an undertaking to pay the feeding charges.
- (8) On the 14th of May 1928 a buffalo, a calf, a carriage and a cycle belonging to a non-khatedar were attached but released later, on application.

Instances of such proceedings can still be multiplied. They show that in many cases no inquiry was made as to the ownership of the property sought to be distrained, and if any was made it was very perfunctory, and was made only after the property was seized; that in many cases the property belonging to non-khatedars was indiscriminately distrained; that no proper inquiry was made before the sale of property even though the owner applied for the restoration of property; that even where property belonging to non-khatedars was admittedly attached, it was not restored except on their submitting to conditions not warranted by law like payment of feeding charges. On this evidence we are justified in arriving at the conclusion that the charges that property was distrained and sold without enquiry as to ownership and that property belonging to the non-khatedars was distrained and sold is fully established.

45. There are two instances in a class by themselves. They are likely to become sub-judice and we shall only rest content with setting one of them out in the form in which it was placed before us during the course of our inquiry.

One Ghela Parag and others were members of a firm which owns a ginning factory at Jallapur. It appears that the Sarbhon Co-operative Society had sold to Ghela Parag cotton and received the price thereof. This cotton had been baled into 52 bales by Ghela Parag and these bales with about 450 others were lying in the factory. On the 8th of May 1928 the manager of the factory was told that the bales belonging to the Sarbhon Co-operative Society had been attached. The manager protested that there were no bales belonging to the society with him. In spite of this, two policemen were posted at the factory and remained there upto the 1st of June 1928. On the 10th 5May 1928 a notice under section 141 of the Land Revenue Code to the effect that 52 bales of cotton belonging to the society were attached was affixed. The attachment was persisted in and Ghela Parag paid Rs. 3,266-3-1 under protest to stop the sale revenue due by the members of the society had been received and credited to them and inquiring whether the receipts should be sent to the factory-owners or to the khatedars to whom the money was credited. In this case the defaulters were individual members of a registered society. The registered society appears to have sold cotton to the factory owners who had ginned and baled the cotton. These bales had not been ear-marked and yet they were attached. The factory owners were made to deposit the amount of the assessment under protest and the receipts for the amount were given to the members of the Sarbhon Co-operative Society. At the time when we took evidence the factory owners intended to file a suit against the Secretary of State. We do not know whether after the settlement anything has been done in the matter. A somewhat similar case is of Naranji Dullab.

'A FEW PLAIN FACTS ABOUT KHADI'

The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—As a Khadi lover myself, I have followed the controversy between Sjt. Anil Baram Roy and Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sjt. Roy's latest contribution appearing in your to-day's issue cannot be the last word on the subject. I do not claim to be a competent man to cross swords with either Sjt. Roy or to adduce more facts than Babu Rajendra Prasad has been able to. I may, however, draw the attention of Sjt. Roy to the words of the late Lala Lajpatrai published in the memorial issue of the "People." When Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel went to Simla after the Bardoli campaign, Lalaji accosted him and told him that he was ready for any command from Gandhiji, that he has been converted to Khadi, that he is spinning himself and that as soon as he could spin fairly well he would write to Gandhiji direct. Alas! like Sjt. C. R. Das, Lalaji also evinced more than ordinary interest in Khadi towards his very closing days.

Last week's issue of "Young India" contains Gandhiji's summary of the report on the experimental spinning centre conducted by the Mysore State. The Director of Industries in his admirable report full of facts and figures has directed that other districts should take a lesson from the experimental centre and encourage hand-spinning and hand weaving. I shall not inflict long extracts from his report on your readers and shall content myself with the following few lines. Says the Director about the earning:—"The average production of a spinner per month working during spare time is about 2 lbs. and her daily earnings very from 3/4 to 1 anna a day. Small as this amount would seem, there are 1000 spinners who find it worth while to earn this wage by putting three or four hours of work at the wheel daily.

The Mysore State had allotted only about Rs. 10,000/- and at the end of 10 months a balance sheet was struck with the following results: It was found

that the working capital had suffered no diminution and it had on the other hand increased by Rs. 152/-. The provision of Rs. 500/- to meet any loss that might occur had proved unnecessary. But the issues involved as present are of such vital importance that the gain or loss of a few rupees in the initial stages of this experiment is of no moment. If rural reconstruction is to be achieved in the future, work must be found for the people living in our villages, work such as they can do and such as can profitably employ their idle time. Sjt. Roy refers to the Agricultural Commission's Report which has no place for handspinning. The Mysore Director of Industries seems to have foreseen Sjt. Roy as will be evident from the following in his report:—"The Agricultural Commission recognise the urgent need for a subsidiary occupation for the Indian agriculturist but are vague in their recommendations as to what this occupation should be. They make no reference to hand-spinning presumably because the earnings in this occupation are so slight. But the irony of the situation is the insignificant income yielded by handspinning is large enough for a fringe proportion of our village folk to induce them to strive for it. There is no occupation that is so easily learned as handspinning and that interferes so little with the main avocations of life. In the absence of a more paying occupation it seems a folly to reject handspinning simply because in the eyes of the dwellers in towns the wages of the handspinner are so inconsiderable." To my mind, looking upon the production of khadi on the amount invested is not the correct thing. The real benefit lies in the actual number of persons—men, women and children—who are benefited even by the few copper pieces which under normal circumstances they do not receive. It is futile to convince confirmed Anti-Khaddarites after all these years, and I write this only for those who would look at it impartially.—Yours, etc.

R. KRISHNA AYYAR.

82/24, Miranda Bldg.,

Dadar, Dec. 1.

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